

INDIANA

Employment Statistics

LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

November

DEC 2 1957

1957

Total nonfarm employment dropped to 1,416,800 in November. This figure is 10,000 below the year ago total but exceeded November employment in all previous years except 1955 and 1956. The October to November loss was nearly 12,000 this year compared to an average loss of 500 for this period. A few seasonal changes plus some sharp decreases in manufacturing plants caused most of the current loss. In manufacturing the average workweek also slipped .3 hour to 39.8 hours in November. Although both national and state average hours are below last year's level for this month, the state over-the-year loss has been only 1.1 hour compared to the national loss of 1.3 hour.

Reduced demand forced employment, hours, and earnings down in the steel mills and many of the other primary metals industries. Production cuts in aircraft parts and railroad equipment manufacturing pulled employment and hours down in the transportation equipment industry. However, the auto portion increased employment and hours with a slight increase of earnings caused by more overtime.

Employment in the fabricated metals group got a healthy boost from one auto parts plant classified in the industry -- enough to more than compensate for losses in other establishments. Somewhat the same situation prevailed in the electrical machinery industry but losses exceeded gains in this case. Employment losses in the nonelectrical machinery industry were largely seasonal reductions in farm machinery and general industrial machinery plants.

Decreases of one hundred to five hundred workers occurred in the nondurable industries. The only exceptions were food which showed the typical seasonal loss and rubber which made a microscopic increase. The food industry showed gains in earnings because the lower paid temporary workers had left the canning factories and overtime increased in meat packing and distilling plants. The largest decrease in nondurables, other than in food, occurred in the chemical industry as a result of continued layoffs in a powder manufacturing plant which will be closed soon.

Nonmanufacturing showed more than usual seasonal losses but the October-November change this year was not as severe as last year's decline of 4,500. The month-to-month gain of 3,300 in retail trade exceeded the average for the previous nine years by 10 percent. Most of the other nonmanufacturing industries experienced their usual changes although construction lost 600 more than its nine year average of 2,500 and government did not quite equal its average increase of 400.

season's greetings

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:		HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS										
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS						
						CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO					
TOTAL	1,416.8	1,428.7	1,427.3	-	.8	-	.7									
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.1	10.5	10.7	-	3.4	-	5.6									
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	76.3	79.4	74.3	-	3.8	+	2.8									
MANUFACTURING	596.8	607.5	617.3	-	1.8	-	3.3									
DURABLE GOODS	453.6	461.0	472.5	-	1.6	-	4.0									
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.8	10.4	10.3	-	6.2	-	4.9									
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.7	22.4	21.9	-	3.0	-	1.1									
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.9	25.0	24.1	-	.5	+	3.0									
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	96.1	97.8	101.4	-	1.8	-	5.2									
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	60.2	61.2	62.7	-	1.7	-	4.0									
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.8	45.7	47.2	+	1	-	3.0									
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	60.1	61.3	62.6	-	1.9	-	4.0									
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	72.2	72.8	79.4	-	.8	-	9.0									
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	38.6	39.4	42.4	-	2.0	-	9.1									
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	104.8	106.2	104.9	-	1.4	-	.1									
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	68.7	68.4	67.1	+	.4	+	2.3									
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.2	19.3	20.6	-	5.8	-	11.5									
NONDURABLE GOODS	143.2	146.5	144.8	-	2.3	-	1.1									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	40.6	42.9	41.4	-	5.4	-	1.8									
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.1	6.7	4.1	-	38.9	-	1.2									
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.6	14.7	15.7	-	.5	-	6.6									
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	11.1	11.2	11.2	-	1.2	-	.4									
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.2	21.3	20.4	-	.7	+	3.9									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.9	24.4	25.2	-	2.0	-	5.2									
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.6	12.8	12.8	-	1.5	-	1.8									
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.0	15.9	15.0	+	.3	+	6.5									
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	-	.8	-	.5									
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	99.4	99.8	101.4	-	.5	-	2.0									
TRANSPORTATION	65.3	65.8	67.6	-	.7	-	3.3									
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.1	23.2	23.6	-	.5	-	2.4									
COMMUNICATION	18.3	18.3	18.2	-	.2	+	.6									
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.6	-	.1	+	.8									
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	307.2	304.1	304.0	+	1.0	+	1.0									
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.3	65.5	64.4	-	.3	+	1.3									
RETAIL TRADE	241.9	238.6	239.5	+	1.4	+	1.0									
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.8	50.9	49.6	-	.3	+	2.3									
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	113.4	113.9	111.9	-	.4	+	1.3									
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	162.8	162.5	158.1	+	.1	+	3.0									

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

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INDIANA

Employment Statistics

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Research and Statistics Section
 Indiana Employment Security Division
 141 South Meridian Street
 Indianapolis 25, Indiana

October

1957

Mixed trends in employment counterbalanced each other between September and October holding nonfarm employment to 1,428,500 but this total was almost 6,000 below the year ago level. The factory workweek declined 1/3 hour over the month and 1 hour over the year to 40.1 for the current month. Average weekly earnings of \$92.20 remained practically unchanged from last month.

Increased employment in auto plants to get out 1958 models was the only substantial gain among manufacturing industries. Although this is an annual event the change was a little sharper than last year. This year, callbacks to the auto industry did not quite offset dwindling losses in some manufacturing groups and the release of temporary cannery workers. However, seasonal gains in nonmanufacturing absorbed the remaining loss causing nonfarm employment to remain static.

Factory employment and hours worked have both drifted downward from year ago levels. Most of the losses were concentrated in the durables as production eased off. Employment in the automotive industry has moved above the year ago level, but employment has been bolstered by substantial hiring in two new plants. This industry shared the experience of nearly all the durable industries by losing more than 1 hour from its average workweek of a year ago.

Primary metals showed its usual October downtrend as many students who had worked in steel mills during the summer returned to their classrooms. Average hours for the industry rose substantially from last month's level which contained the depressing effects of a wild-cat labor dispute. Layoffs of refrigerator workers caused the largest loss in the nonelectrical machinery group although some refrigerator builders had recalled workers. Reduced overtime accumulated to a loss of .9 an hour in this industry. Electrical machinery employment gained ground in response to demand for auto electric equipment and radios. However, substantial cuts in overtime by radio and television plants may indicate layoffs in the near future. Virtual completion of the annual tomato pack resulted in a loss of 6,200 workers in the food industry and a decrease of 3.5 hours in the canning industry week.

Nonmanufacturing rose slightly this month. Further increases in school employment held government employment steady despite normal cutbacks by nonschool units. Most of the increase over last year's level can be attributed to expansion in school facilities. Retail trade continued its rise toward the December peak and showed the largest over-the-month gain except for the auto industry.

* Estimates in this release have been revised to new benchmarks and *
 * are not exactly comparable to earlier figures. Revised employment *
 * summaries for 1956 are available now. The revised figures for 1957 *
 * will be available in annual summary form in February 1958. *

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
October 1957

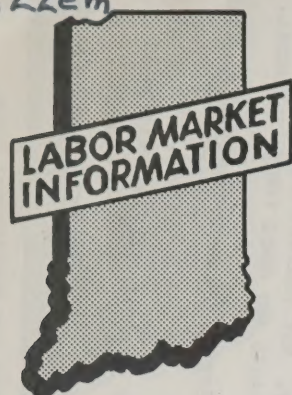
INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS			
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	
							CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,428.5	1,428.5	1,434.4	--	- .4		92.20	92.14	40.1	41.1
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.5	10.4	11.2	+ .5	- 6.3		93.94	94.44	39.8	41.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	78.7	78.9	78.0	- .3	+ .9		69.89	72.55	41.8	42.9
MANUFACTURING	608.0	608.2	619.9	--	- 1.9		71.45	72.58	40.9	42.1
DURABLE GOODS	461.7	455.4	470.7	+ 1.3	- 1.9		83.70	84.18	39.9	39.4
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.5	10.7	10.5	- 1.9	- .4		107.93	107.07	39.2	40.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	22.3	22.2	22.4	+ .4	- .5		115.56	113.46	39.2	40.6
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25.1	25.1	25.1	+ .1	--		95.32	95.28	41.2	41.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	97.7	99.4	101.2	- 1.7	- 3.5		91.32	93.66	39.7	41.7
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	61.4	62.1	62.7	+ .8	- 4.1		83.32	85.47	39.8	41.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.8	45.5	47.8	- 3.3	- 2.9		79.93	83.40	40.4	42.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	61.2	63.3	63.0	+ .6	- 7.2		100.84	101.22	39.5	41.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	73.2	72.7	78.9	+ .9	- 6.0		102.24	102.22	40.0	41.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	39.9	39.5	42.4	+ 10.1	+ 5.7		81.56	81.15	39.9	40.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	106.5	96.7	100.7	+ 18.6	+ 6.6		86.43	85.11	41.0	41.0
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	68.7	57.9	64.5	- 1.4	- 7.4		81.21	76.66	41.3	41.3
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	19.4	19.7	21.0	- 4.3	- 2.0		50.34	50.19	36.0	35.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	146.3	152.8	149.2	- 12.8	- 1.9		51.47	51.47	37.1	37.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.8	49.2	43.7	- 48.6	- .6		84.31	83.67	42.4	42.0
CANNING AND PRESERVING	6.7	12.9	6.7	+ 1.2	- 7.9		96.49	96.59	40.7	41.0
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.7	14.6	16.0	+ .9	+ 4.1		97.96	101.01	42.3	41.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	11.3	11.2	11.0	- 1.5	- 4.8		118.94	114.24	41.0	42.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.3	21.2	20.5	- 2.7	- 1.3		93.67	96.61	41.7	42.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.4	24.8	25.6	+ .5	- 3.9		52.91	52.73	39.3	39.1
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.8	13.1	12.9	+ .6	+ 1.5					
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.7	15.6	16.3	- .7	- 1.7					
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	- .7	- 1.7					
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	100.1	100.8	101.8	- .7	- 2.9					
TRANSPORTATION	66.0	66.5	68.0	+ .7	- .9					
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.2	23.0	23.4	- .1	+ .8					
COMMUNICATION	18.3	18.4	18.2	- 1.4	+ .6					
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	16.0	15.6	+ .4	+ .7					
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	304.1	303.0	302.1	- .6	+ 1.2					
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.4	65.8	64.6	+ .6	+ .5					
RETAIL TRADE	238.7	237.2	237.5	- .2	+ 2.3					
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.9	51.0	49.8	+ .1	+ 1.0					
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	113.8	113.6	112.6	--	+ 2.2					
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	162.4	162.5	159.0							

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 9, Indiana

January

1956

In January total nonfarm employment was estimated at 1,399,400. The December to January drop was severe -- over 40,000 -- nevertheless, the yearlong growth which dominated the employment picture throughout 1955 pushed the January figure within 1,400 of the all time record for the month.

The December to January drop was traditional. As in other years, construction cut back for the winter, retail trade laid off thousands of temporary workers hired for the Christmas holidays and government employment declined as post offices reduced forces. The only other large loss was caused by a labor dispute.

The good news in nonmanufacturing activities was almost overshadowed by seasonal cutbacks. Employment in every published group, except mining and quarrying, exceeded year ago levels. In addition, previous records for the month of January were exceeded in numerous industries. Retail trade, for example, set an all time record for the month even though 19,000 workers were laid off after Christmas. Construction, service, finance, insurance and real estate also set new records for January, although employment dipped from December.

Employment changes in manufacturing were very small. A good part of the loss of 8,500 was caused by a labor dispute in the communication equipment segment of electrical machinery. Durable goods industries, with all published groups above last year, showed largest over-the-month losses, but seasonal forces guided the trend of most nondurable industries downward also.

Most employment reductions in the automotive industry came too late to affect the January figure although average weekly hours eased down from 42.4 to 41.6. Shorter orders for auto radios and electrical parts, however, combined to depress electrical machinery. Employment in the steel industry was steady at 62,000. Small gains in industrial and agricultural machinery partly offset the loss in nonelectrical machinery caused by closing of the International Harvester refrigerator plant in Evansville. Ordnance, grouped with "other durable manufacturing," terminated a contract and dropped 300. Lumber, furniture and stone, clay and glass slowed seasonally.

There is some indication that hours were reduced to avoid layoffs in many industries. The manufacturing total dropped from 41.9 to 41.5 hours. At the same time, hourly earnings stayed high - \$2.11 - so that average weekly earnings lost little from the all time high of \$87.89 reached in December.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE CURRENT MONTH		HOURLY EARNINGS	
						ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,399.4	1,439.6	1,322.9	- 2.8	+ 5.8								
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.0	10.2	10.0	- 2.2	- .6								
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	61.8	64.8	53.9	- 4.6	+14.8								
MANUFACTURING	627.7	636.2	586.4	- 1.3	+ 7.0								
DURABLE GOODS	483.3	490.7	447.2	- 1.5	+ 8.1								
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.6	10.7	10.0	- 1.8	+ 5.3								
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	22.7	23.2	22.2	- 2.0	+ 2.2								
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.6	24.9	22.9	- 1.1	+ 7.6								
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	101.8	101.7	92.7	+ .1	+ 9.8								
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.1	62.0	57.0	+ .1	+ 8.9								
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.9	46.0	41.8	- .4	+ 9.7								
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	63.9	64.4	58.7	- .8	+ 8.9								
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	81.8	87.4	76.3	- 6.3	+ 7.2								
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.2	46.3	41.1	-11.0	+ .3								
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	111.4	111.2	103.2	+ .2	+ 7.9								
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	73.5	73.4	69.5	+ .2	+ 5.7								
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.5	21.1	19.3	- 2.5	+ 6.4								
NONDURABLE GOODS	144.4	145.4	139.2	- .7	+ 3.7								
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.5	40.1	38.3	- 1.6	+ 3.1								
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.7	3.7	3.2	- .8	+16.1								
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.6	16.5	16.4	+ .5	+ .8								
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.8	9.6	- .4	+11.7								
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.1	20.1	18.8	- .2	+ 6.8								
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.6	23.7	24.5	- .3	- 3.7								
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.0	13.0	13.0	- .2	- .2								
RUBBER PRODUCTS	17.8	18.1	15.5	- 1.6	+15.0								
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.2	3.0	+ 1.6	+ 2.2								
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	102.8	104.2	97.7	- 1.4	+ 5.2								
TRANSPORTATION	69.4	70.7	65.0	- 1.8	+ 6.9								
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	22.6	22.8	20.7	- .7	+ 9.0								
COMMUNICATION	17.8	18.0	17.3	- .8	+ 3.1								
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.5	15.6	15.5	- .3	+ .5								
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	289.4	308.4	273.0	- 6.1	+ 6.0								
WHOLESALE TRADE	60.8	60.9	59.5	- .1	+ 2.2								
RETAIL TRADE	228.6	247.5	213.5	- 7.6	+ 7.1								
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	47.5	48.0	45.9	- 1.0	+ 3.5								
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	106.3	106.6	103.9	- .3	+ 2.2								
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	154.0	161.3	152.1	- 4.5	+ 1.3								

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February

1956

From January to February, hours and earnings showed the effects of production adjustments and cutbacks. Several manufacturing industries worked shorter hours. Manufacturers of communication and transportation equipment trimmed workweeks substantially. Weekly earnings, consequently, even though well above year ago figures, showed the biggest over-the-month drop since the mid-'52 steel strike. Hourly earnings slipped from \$2.11 to \$2.09. This figure, however, was exceeded only in December and January.

Total nonagricultural employment in Indiana was estimated to be 1,386,900. Small gains were registered by several of the nondurable manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. Losses were concentrated in trade, construction and durable goods manufacturing.

More than 60,000 construction workers were on the job in February. The total shrank 2,000 from the previous month but road building held up. In trade, estimated at 283,000, wholesale gained slightly while retail declined. Nevertheless retail trade employment was 5 percent above February 1955.

Manufacturing employment was estimated at 620,800. Noticeable changes, except for the food and rubber industries, were limited to durable goods. Food swung upward, primarily as a result of maintenance and order filling activities in the canning industry. In the durable goods group, nonelectrical machinery added 1,500 as orders mounted for refrigerator equipment, air conditioners, and farm equipment. Furniture dropped 1,600.

All other sizeable changes in durable goods were negative, with motor vehicle needs determining the severity of most losses. Adjustments in the motor vehicle industry caused employment to fall from 73,600 in January to 68,500 in February. Shorter orders for electrical automotive equipment, car radios and production problems in television manufacturing combined to lower electrical machinery 1,000. Fabricated metals declined also, partly because of less need for automotive lighting equipment.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
February 1956

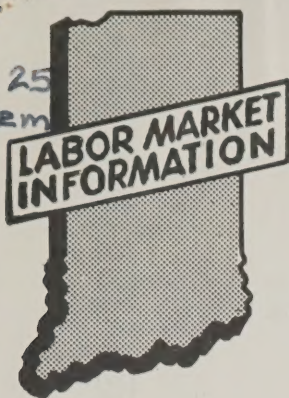
INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS			
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	% OF CHANGE FROM:		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
				ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO			CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH
TOTAL	1,386.9	1,398.9	1,329.5	- .9	+ 1.3						
MINING AND QUARRYING	9.9	10.0	10.0	-	- .1						
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	60.6	62.6	51.6	- 3.2	+17.5						
MANUFACTURING	620.8	628.3	596.8	- 1.2	+ 4.0						
DURABLE GOODS	476.8	484.1	456.3	- 1.5	+ 4.5						
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.4	10.7	10.3	- 2.5	+ 1.4						
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.2	22.8	22.8	- 6.9	- 6.7						
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.3	24.7	22.8	- 1.5	+ 6.9						
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	102.2	102.2	94.6	--	+ 8.1						
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.6	62.3	57.9	+ .4	+ 8.1						
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.4	45.9	42.8	- 1.1	+ 6.0						
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	65.5	64.0	61.2	+ 2.4	+ 7.0						
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	81.1	82.1	77.8	- 1.2	+ 4.2						
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	40.8	41.4	41.7	- 1.3	- 2.1						
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	106.4	111.3	104.6	- 4.5	+ 1.7						
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	68.5	73.6	70.5	- 7.0	- 2.8						
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.2	20.3	19.4	- .9	+ 3.6						
NONDURABLE GOODS	144.1	144.2	140.5	- .1	+ 2.6						
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	40.0	39.4	38.8	+ 1.6	+ 3.2						
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.0	3.7	3.4	+ 8.0	+16.7						
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.4	16.5	17.0	- .7	- 3.4						
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	17.8	10.7	9.8	+ .7	+ 9.8						
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.2	20.0	19.0	+ .7	+ 6.0						
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.9	23.7	24.4	+ .9	- 2.0						
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.1	13.0	13.0	+ .5	+ .1						
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.6	17.8	15.4	- 6.9	+ 7.9						
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.1	3.1	+ 1.9	+ 3.4						
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	103.2	103.1	97.9	+ .1	+ 5.3						
TRANSPORTATION	69.8	69.7	65.2	+ .2	+ 7.1						
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	22.9	22.9	20.8	+ .2	+10.2						
COMMUNICATION	17.8	17.8	17.3	--	+ 3.2						
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.5	15.5	15.5	- .1	+ .4						
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	283.0	287.2	270.4	- 1.5	+ 4.7						
WHOLESALE TRADE	61.0	60.8	59.5	+ .3	+ 2.5						
RETAIL TRADE	222.0	226.4	210.9	- 1.9	+ 5.3						
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	48.2	47.5	46.0	+ 1.4	+ 4.8						
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	106.5	106.1	104.1	+ .4	+ 2.4						
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	154.6	154.0	152.8	+ .4	+ 1.2						

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDNANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



Labor Market Letter

INDIANA SUMMARY

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 9, Indiana

MARCH

1956

February employment in Indiana changed by less than one per cent from the January figure. Additional small decreases have occurred after the mid-February reporting date, but these have not deepened the employment loss to any significant degree.

The cutbacks in the automotive industry with layoffs in the industry itself and supplier plants brought most of the February employment loss. New layoffs in the automotive industry continued beyond mid-February, but had virtually stopped by early March although few recalls have been made.

Effects of the automotive cutback were even more evident in hours and earnings. Weekly hours in manufacturing dropped from 41.5 to 40.5 and weekly pay dropped by \$2.60. Most of the earnings loss was due to a \$10.93 decrease in the automotive industry but with few exceptions other industries reported slightly shortened work schedules and lower pay checks also. Additional layoffs in electrical machinery, seasonal slumps and continuation of a labor dispute were contributing factors. Weekly hours in the automotive industry averaged only 36.9 compared with 41.3 a month ago and 43.0 a year ago.

Total employment dropped by 12,000, but about one-third of this was in nonmanufacturing as retail trade and construction fell to seasonal lows. Nonfarm employment was 57,000 above the year ago total.

Unemployment increased only 6,200 between January and February. Withdrawal of seasonal workers from the labor force held down the increase. The 72,700 unemployed in February is almost 50 per cent above the low point reached last November. Much of the increase is seasonal, however, and the total is 30,000 below the year ago figure. Unemployment claims received since mid-February indicate that only a few thousand more workers were unemployed by mid-March.



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INDIANA LABOR FORCE
State and Area Summary
(in thousands)

Employment Status	State Total	M A J O R M E T R O P O L I T A N A R E A S						
		Calumet	Evansville	Fort Wayne	Indianapolis	Muncie	South Bend	Terre Haute
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,729.5	*	77.8	93.6	317.6	*	100.0	*
Unemployed	72.7		9.2	2.5	8.1		5.5	
As % of Labor Force	4.2		11.8	2.7	2.5		5.5	
Involved in Labor-Mgt. Disp.	3.7		0	0	3.2		0	
Employed	1,653.1		68.6	91.1	306.3		94.5	
In Nonfarm Industries	1,386.9		60.6	80.6	279.5		84.5	
MANUFACTURING	620.8		26.2	38.9	112.6		44.7	
Food	40.0		4.0	2.5	10.2		1.4	
Textiles and Apparel	16.4		1.4				0.4	
Lumber and Furniture	31.6							
Paper, Print. and Publish.	31.0				8.8			
Chemicals	23.9				8.4			
Prod. of Pet. and Coal	13.1							
Primary Metals	102.2				4.9			
Fabricated Metals	45.4		2.9		6.6			
Nonelectrical Machinery	65.5		8.2	3.9	13.7		6.8	
Electrical Machinery	81.1			13.8	16.7			
Transportation Equipment	106.4		5.9	10.3	31.4		24.1	
NONMANUFACTURING	766.0		34.4	41.7	166.9		39.8	
Mining	9.9							
Contract Construction	60.6		3.0	2.4	9.5		2.8	
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	103.2		4.6	7.3	23.5		4.9	
Wholesale & Retail Trade	283.0		13.3	17.3	63.7		15.0	
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	48.2		2.0	3.5	16.1		3.4	
Service, Govt. and Misc.	261.1		11.5	11.2	54.1		13.7	

Self-employed persons, domestic workers, unpaid family workers and persons employed on farms are included in the employed group but excluded from nonfarm industries. Estimates for these groups are 1950 Census figures with adjustments for seasonal and long-term trends. They are

included in order to obtain total employed and total labor force figures.

Manufacturing estimates are shown only for the industries which are most significant in each local area.

*Data available for odd-numbered months only.

LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION

INDIANA

*Employment Statistics*THE LIBRARY OF THE
MAY 22 1956
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

April

1956

Customary spring expansion in outdoor activities and recalls in a few manufacturing lines accounted for a modest rise in Indiana nonfarm employment from March to April. Noticeable expansion took place in contract construction and in refrigeration and air conditioning manufacturing. Other employment changes were slight, but gains outnumbered losses. Total nonagricultural employment reached 1,403,300.

Workweeks of manufacturing production workers eased down from 40.7 hours in March to 40.3 by mid-April. The downtrend was general throughout industry. Numerous firms reported less overtime. A temporary labor dispute in the food industry cancelled the effect of lengthened hours in canning. Exceptions to the over-the-month cut in hours were the lumber industry, boosted by demand for construction materials, and fabricated metals. Bottle cap and jar lid production contributed to the fabricated metals gain.

Hourly earnings, \$2.10 in April, were near peak levels. Upward wage adjustments, all small, in the durable group offset losses in nondurables. The sharpest loss was the 5 cent drop in the printing industry which was due to the post Easter lull in advertising.

Nonmanufacturing activities, other than construction, changed little over the month. Comparison with other years, however, vividly pictured the steady growth of mercantile and service lines. Employment in finance, insurance and real estate, in service, in government and in trade broke previous records for the month of April. Construction employment reached a new peak for the month of April also. Thousands of construction jobs, many year round, have been created by the trend toward suburban locations for manufacturing plants, new home and shopping centers. With spring weather, street and highway construction and repair became evident throughout the state.

"Conspicuous by their absence" described changes in manufacturing employment from March to April. In transportation, which produces automobiles, trucks, motor vehicle parts, airplane parts, etc., small gains and losses cancelled each other. Similar mixed trends prevailed throughout manufacturing except for nonelectrical machinery which gained, and the furniture industry which lost workers.

Recalls by a refrigeration manufacturer accounted for most of the upswing in nonelectrical machinery. A few workers were added by the industrial machinery segment, which has forged upward throughout 1955 and 1956. Furniture dropped again in April. Lack of orders, inability to secure materials and destructive fires - these forces have been reported by furniture companies. Failure of lighting fixtures and heating equipment to expand as usual during the early spring held back fabricated metals. The beverage segment accounted for most of the gain in food.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:		HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
						CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,403.3	1,392.3	1,371.2	+ .8	+ 2.3						
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.5	10.4	10.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.2						
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	69.5	62.5	61.2	+11.2	+13.5						
MANUFACTURING	618.6	616.7	614.4	+ .3	+ .7						
DURABLE GOODS	473.6	472.5	473.0	+ .2	+ .1						
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.7	10.4	11.0	+ 2.8	- 2.2	84.56	85.37	40.3	40.7	2.10	2.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.1	20.8	22.6	- 3.3	-10.8	86.30	86.87	40.3	40.7	2.14	2.03
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.9	24.6	23.5	+ 1.0	+ 5.9	65.63	64.27	43.2	43.0	1.52	1.44
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	102.1	102.1	98.1	+ .1	+ 4.1	68.14	68.55	40.9	41.3	1.67	1.57
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	63.1	62.8	60.1	+ .5	+ 4.9	76.96	77.64	39.6	40.3	1.94	1.83
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	44.7	45.0	45.1	- .7	- .9	99.77	99.51	41.2	41.2	2.42	2.41
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	69.2	67.4	65.3	+ 2.7	+ 6.1	104.63	104.71	41.0	41.1	2.55	2.37
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	81.3	81.7	78.7	- .5	+ 3.3	82.33	82.00	39.9	39.8	2.06	1.98
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.6	42.2	39.9	- 1.4	+ 4.3	90.09	92.39	41.4	42.2	2.18	2.06
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	100.1	100.1	108.4	--	- 7.7	77.40	79.14	40.0	40.7	1.93	1.88
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	63.5	63.0	73.5	+ .8	-13.6	70.97	71.90	39.6	39.9	1.79	1.74
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.5	20.5	20.5	+ .1	+ .3	88.04	88.50	38.6	39.1	2.28	2.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	145.0	144.2	141.5	+ .5	+ 2.5	85.98	86.48	37.9	38.5	2.27	2.20
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.3	40.7	39.3	+ 1.5	+ 5.2	79.81	79.52	40.8	41.2	1.96	1.84
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.2	4.1	3.5	+ 3.3	+20.3	78.49	80.08	40.2	40.9	1.95	1.87
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.4	16.3	16.5	+ .8	- 1.1	76.53	78.96	41.0	42.2	1.87	1.77
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.8	10.7	9.8	+ 1.5	+10.3	58.65	55.94	39.8	38.3	1.47	1.46
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.3	20.3	19.1	+ 1.1	+ 6.3	49.87	49.60	37.4	37.5	1.33	1.32
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.2	24.0	24.7	+ 1.1	- 1.9	71.40	74.76	40.6	41.9	1.76	1.69
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.0	13.0	13.1	- .2	- 1.0	93.40	97.45	41.4	42.2	2.26	2.23
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.0	16.1	16.0	- .7	+ .1	85.00	86.13	40.4	40.7	2.10	2.06
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	2.9	3.2	2.9	- 7.8	+ 3.0	107.95	104.68	41.8	41.4	2.58	2.50
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	103.2	103.2	99.0	--	+ 4.3	78.79	80.80	38.8	39.6	2.03	1.94
TRANSPORTATION	69.8	69.8	66.0	+ .1	+ 5.8	50.05	54.34	38.5	40.8	1.30	1.19
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.2	23.1	21.4	+ .5	+ 8.6						
COMMUNICATION	17.9	17.9	17.5	- .2	+ 2.3						
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.5	15.5	15.5	--	- .2						
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	288.5	287.3	278.7	+ .4	+ 3.5						
WHOLESALE TRADE	61.4	61.1	59.5	+ .4	+ 3.2						
RETAIL TRADE	227.1	226.1	219.2	+ .4	+ 3.6						
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	48.4	48.5	46.6	- .1	+ 3.8						
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	108.3	107.5	106.8	+ .8	+ 1.4						
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	156.2	156.2	153.9	--	+ 1.5						

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.
HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.
CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDNANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.

INDIANA

*Employment Statistics*LABOR MARKET
INFORMATIONResearch and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

June

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JUL 17 1956 1956

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Seasonal expansion in construction and additional layoffs in the automobile industry were the two major factors determining the employment level last month. The overall total of 1,397,000 nonfarm employees in Indiana was one of the top figures for the month of June. Construction reached an all time high. A pre-strike jump of 1,300 in the steel mills helped bolster the total, and also pushed employment in the mills above 64,000 for the first time. But employment in the auto industry by mid-June had fallen 25% below the previous year.

Automotive cutbacks were primarily responsible for losses in manufacturing lines allied to the transportation equipment industry. Electrical machinery from May to June dropped 2,500. Most of this loss was in plants producing electrical automotive equipment, wiring assemblies, car radios, etc. The rubber industry, which produces motor vehicle fittings primarily, laid off 800.

Other manufacturing changes were small. Nonelectrical machinery edged up as capital outlays for industrial machinery boosted employment enough to outweigh losses in agricultural equipment. The seasonal uptrend in construction spurred the lumber industry, not only because of increased demand for materials but in stepped-up production of prefabs. Canning showed the largest rise in food groups as factories hired workers for the pea pack. The printing industry set another record high. The net result of the ups and downs on total manufacturing was a decline of less than 1%.

Average hours and earnings from May to June were remarkably stable. Layoffs, which hit workers with the least seniority, tend to depress payrolls and manhours but boost averages. June hourly earnings reached \$2.12----the highest ever.

The construction upswing dominated nonmanufacturing activities. All lines, however, were in good shape employment wise. Every nonmanufacturing group published in the table exceeded previous year levels. Preliminary estimates for construction placed June employment above 80,000 for the first time, giving 1956 a good chance to outrank all previous years if structural steel holds out. Retail trade broke previous records for the month. Trucking reached an all time high but a drop is expected if manufacturing cutbacks continue. Finance, insurance and real estate, which grow consistently during the spring as new graduates are snapped up, received additional impetus this year because of the staffing of new suburban locations. Employment in government and services fell as public, trade and denominational schools closed for the summer.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS									
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO.	ONE YR. AGO		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	
							CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO				
TOTAL	1,397.1	1,394.2	1,397.9	+ .2	- .1		85.42	84.39	82.22	40.3	40.2	41.0	2.12	2.10	2.00	
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.8	10.6	10.6	+ 2.2	+ 2.0		87.21	85.80	83.81	40.3	40.2	41.0	2.16	2.13	2.04	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	80.1	74.8	70.3	+ 7.0	+13.8		66.86	65.30	65.17	43.3	42.9	43.7	1.54	1.52	1.49	
MANUFACTURING	600.4	603.6	626.0	- .5	- 4.1		69.78	66.95	65.34	41.6	40.3	41.8	1.68	1.66	1.56	
DURABLE GOODS	455.0	459.4	481.8	- 1.0	- 5.6		80.57	78.88	76.41	40.6	40.3	41.3	1.98	1.96	1.85	
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.8	10.4	11.0	+ 4.1	- 1.6		100.67	98.80	96.70	40.9	40.9	41.9	2.46	2.42	2.31	
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	19.6	19.4	22.7	+ 1.1	-13.6		106.43	103.85	102.54	40.8	40.8	42.0	2.61	2.55	2.44	
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.9	24.5	24.7	+ 1.3	+ .6		83.29	81.95	82.16	40.2	40.0	41.4	2.07	2.05	1.99	
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	102.6	101.8	100.5	+ .8	+ 2.0		89.76	89.60	86.58	41.4	41.3	41.8	2.17	2.17	2.07	
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	64.4	63.1	62.0	+ 2.1	+ 3.9		78.12	76.46	75.99	39.4	39.7	40.9	1.98	1.93	1.86	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	42.5	42.7	45.2	- .4	- 6.0		75.42	73.46	73.29	39.8	40.3	41.4	1.90	1.82	1.77	
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	67.1	66.9	66.7	+ .3	+ .5		88.73	87.50	85.51	38.4	38.5	39.0	2.31	2.27	2.19	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	75.5	78.0	80.3	- 3.3	- 6.0		85.25	86.11	85.22	37.2	38.1	38.6	2.29	2.26	2.21	
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	40.2	40.1	41.4	+ .2	- 3.0		79.41	79.14	75.38	41.0	40.6	40.7	1.94	1.95	1.85	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	91.4	95.0	109.0	- 3.8	-16.2		79.47	79.60	76.49	40.6	40.4	41.1	1.96	1.97	1.86	
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	54.8	58.0	73.3	- 5.5	-25.3		78.94	78.26	74.29	42.8	41.8	42.9	1.84	1.87	1.73	
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.7	20.7	21.6	+ .1	- 4.2		57.45	60.00	52.23	42.9	40.3	45.0	1.34	1.49	1.16	
NONDURABLE GOODS	145.4	144.3	144.2	+ .8	+ .8		49.14	49.38	46.13	36.9	37.2	38.2	1.33	1.33	1.21	
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	43.7	41.8	41.3	+ 4.6	+ 5.9		71.56	73.45	69.43	40.4	40.9	41.1	1.77	1.80	1.69	
CANNING AND PRESERVING	5.2	4.1	4.4	+25.5	+18.0		91.35	92.95	92.13	40.3	40.2	40.9	2.27	2.31	2.25	
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.5	16.4	16.9	+ .7	- 2.1		87.52	87.60	82.13	40.9	41.2	39.9	2.14	2.13	2.06	
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.7	10.2	- .5	+ 4.2		110.24	109.72	102.85	40.8	40.7	41.1	2.70	2.70	2.50	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.4	20.0	19.5	+ 2.0	+ 4.7		81.87	80.86	83.64	39.8	39.3	42.2	2.06	2.06	1.98	
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.6	24.1	23.9	- 2.1	- 1.4		50.58	50.61	47.24	39.0	38.9	39.5	1.30	1.30	1.20	
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4	12.4	13.3	+ .1	- 6.5											
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.4</															

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDINANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

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July

1956

The steel strike, which was settled early in August, upset industrial activity in July throughout the Calumet area and distorted employment figures for the state. From June to July vacations, as usual, pulled employment down. (Factory workers ineligible for paid vacations during plant-wide shutdowns are not counted as employed.) Figures this year showed severe losses in the steel mills and in construction as a result of the strike. In contrast, employment in the auto industry held steady for the first time in months. Total employment was estimated at 1,328,800.

Manufacturing employment dropped 60,000 from June to July but 50,000 of this was in the mills. Temporary vacation layoffs in numerous industries plus cutbacks in refrigeration manufacturing accounted for the balance. Electrical machinery dropped 1,800 when factories producing radios, television, telephone equipment and electrical apparatus closed for vacations. Vacations were likewise responsible for the 1,300 dip in fabricated metals. Overproduction of refrigerators coupled with a seasonal downturn in agricultural equipment lowered employment in non-electrical machinery 4,600.

Hourly earnings in all large manufacturing industries were above year ago levels with the exception of steel mills. Usual vacation variations and the steel strike caused hourly earnings to drop six cents below the all time high of \$2.12 set in June. Workweeks in general were shorter. In the auto industry, however, weekly hours rose to 38.5.

In nonmanufacturing, construction and transportation felt the steel strike keenly. Lack of steel to haul cut into railroad and trucking business. Huge construction projects in the mills stopped for the duration. Construction employment, which has been at record levels all year, chalked up a loss. Contract completions on the Indiana East-West Toll Road were partly responsible.

Other nonmanufacturing activities followed seasonal patterns. Business was slow in retail trade, but food stores and filling stations hired additional help. Government lost 3,600 when schools closed. At the same time, finance, insurance and real estate rose steadily by acquiring new graduates and summer replacements.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
July 1956

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
							CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,328.8	1,399.0	1,387.2	- 5.0	- 1.2		82.52	85.81	40.0	40.5	2.06	2.12
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.8	10.8	10.6	- .5	+ 1.5		83.56	87.82	39.9	40.5	2.09	2.17
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	78.3	80.5	74.2	- 2.8	+ 5.5		68.47	67.11	43.7	43.9	1.57	1.53
MANUFACTURING	540.9	602.0	613.6	-10.2	-11.9		66.34	69.56	40.1	41.8	1.65	1.66
DURABLE GOODS	396.6	456.3	471.0	-13.1	-15.8		80.18	80.55	40.1	40.6	2.00	1.98
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	11.0	10.8	10.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.6		92.92	101.95	41.0	41.2	2.27	2.47
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	19.4	19.6	21.8	- .8	-10.8		107.78	100.03	43.7	40.5	2.46	2.62
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.8	24.9	24.7	- .6	+ .4		81.18	83.81	39.5	40.5	2.06	2.06
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	50.0	102.5	100.3	-51.2	-50.2		88.67	91.00	40.6	41.6	2.18	2.19
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	14.0	64.3	62.7	-78.2	-77.7		75.81	77.50	38.8	39.5	1.95	1.96
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	41.1	42.4	43.7	- 2.9	- 5.8		69.86	74.26	38.1	39.7	1.83	1.87
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	62.8	67.4	62.0	- 6.8	+ 1.2		91.74	89.76	39.5	38.9	2.32	2.31
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	73.7	75.5	79.0	- 2.4	- 6.7		85.93	85.93	38.5	37.7	2.31	2.28
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	39.4	40.0	41.1	- 1.5	- 4.1		75.73	79.12	39.1	40.6	1.94	1.95
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	93.2	92.6	107.4	+ .7	-13.2		79.12	79.12	40.2	40.4	1.98	1.96
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	55.1	55.0	71.1	+ .1	-22.5		79.12	79.12	40.2	40.4	1.98	1.96
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.7	20.7	21.4	- .1	- 3.2		79.12	79.12	40.2	40.4	1.98	1.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	114.3	145.7	142.6	- 1.0	+ 1.1		79.55	79.12	40.2	40.4	1.98	1.96
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	43.2	43.6	41.2	- 1.0	+ 4.8		79.83	79.05	42.3	42.7	1.89	1.85
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.5	5.2	3.6	-12.9	+25.3		60.18	57.29	41.7	42.7	1.45	1.34
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	15.9	16.6	15.5	- 4.1	+ 2.8		48.10	48.94	35.7	36.8	1.35	1.33
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.6	10.8	10.1	- 1.1	+ 5.6		72.59	72.10	40.7	40.3	1.78	1.79
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.3	20.4	19.6	- .3	+ 3.6		93.06	91.71	41.0	40.2	2.27	2.28
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.6	23.6	24.0	+ .3	- 1.4		89.67	87.81	41.4	41.1	2.17	2.14
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.8	12.6	13.4	+ 1.3	- 4.6		106.33	106.41	39.4	39.4	2.70	2.70
RUBBER PRODUCTS	14.6	15.0	15.0	- 2.3	- 7.4		76.61	80.62	37.5	39.4	2.04	2.05
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.1	3.1	- .3	+ 1.2		50.36	49.05	39.2	38.5	1.28	1.27
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	103.2	105.2	102.5	- 1.9	+ .7							
TRANSPORTATION	68.7	70.9	68.8	- 3.1	- .2							
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	22.9	23.5	21.6	- 2.5	+ 5.7							
COMMUNICATION	18.5	18.4	17.7	+ .2	+ 4.2							
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.1	15.9	16.0	+ 1.1	+ .6							
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	288.7	289.0	284.7	- .4	+ 1.4							
WHOLESALE TRADE	62.0	61.9	60.7	+ .2	+ 2.2							
RETAIL TRADE	226.7	227.9	224.0	- .5	+ 1.2							
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.4	49.0	48.5	+ 1.2	+ 4.0							
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	107.2	107.9	106.0	- .6	+ 1.2							
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	149.3	152.9	147.0	- 2.4	+ 1.6							

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDINANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



Employment Statistics

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Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

August

1956

Total nonagricultural employment increased to 1,389,700 in August. Manufacturing employment increased 60,000 mostly because approximately 95 percent of the steel industry's production workers were back on the job after settlement of the labor dispute. Most workers in other industries affected by the dispute were also back at work. The end of vacation periods contributed to slight employment increases in several industries. All manufacturing groups, except nonelectrical machinery, showed slight to moderate gains. Nonmanufacturing was up only 2,900, a net increase due principally to gains in construction and trade.

The automobile industry was up slightly, due to call backs at some parts plants where production for new models has started. Anticipation of 1957 models also pushed employment upward in industries closely allied to auto production. Changeover to production of new models resulted in partial shutdowns of some factories in September.

Several hundred workers were added by plants in the television industry to increase production of black and white and color sets. Mixed trends were apparent in the furniture industry -- business increased at more firms than suffered losses. Coupled with this, one firm was back in production following acquisition of new facilities to replace a burned building. Excessive inventories brought some further net loss of employment in refrigerator manufacturing despite a sizeable recall at one plant.

The annual seasonal surge in the canning industry began early in August. Other gains in the nondurable segment of manufacturing occurred from settlement of a labor dispute at a refinery and increased business at several rubber products plants.

Construction workers who were laid off last month at the steel mills returned to work. However, completion of parts of the toll road and other projects nullified some of this gain. Other nonmanufacturing elements increased or decreased seasonally. A gain in mining occurred when one coal mine re-opened after a July vacation.

Wage increases in the steel mills increased the average hourly earnings in both the durable goods and all manufacturing. Addition of seasonal workers in the canning industry lowered the average rate per hour and average hours in the food industry. Increases of 1 to 3 cents in average hourly earnings were evident in other manufacturing industries except petroleum refining.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
August 1956

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
							CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,389.7	1,325.0	1,402.2	4.9	- .9							
MINING AND QUARRYING	11.0	10.7	10.5	2.8	4.5							
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	80.8	78.6	77.0	2.8	5.0							
MANUFACTURING	600.5	538.7	626.0	11.5	- 4.1		85.49	82.83	40.0	40.2	2.14	2.06
DURABLE GOODS	450.9	394.8	478.5	14.2	- 5.8		87.45	83.63	40.0	40.0	2.19	2.09
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.8	10.7	11.6	1.3	- 6.8		66.11	67.12	42.5	43.2	1.56	1.55
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.6	19.4	22.9	6.5	- 9.9		68.00	66.44	40.5	40.3	1.68	1.65
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25.0	24.9	25.2	.6	- .7		79.27	80.53	39.5	40.4	2.01	1.99
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	98.8	50.3	101.5	96.3	- 2.7		101.89	88.82	40.4	39.6	2.52	2.24
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	61.0	14.4	63.2	324.1	- 3.4		109.91	88.33	40.6	36.8	2.71	2.40
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	43.4	39.3	44.2	10.3	- 1.8		82.48	81.44	39.4	39.5	2.09	2.06
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	62.6	63.2	62.9	- 1.0	- .5		91.32	89.35	41.2	40.8	2.22	2.19
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	75.9	74.0	81.8	2.6	- 7.3		78.92	76.08	39.8	38.9	1.98	1.96
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.0	39.4	43.8	4.1	- 6.5		75.28	70.93	40.2	38.3	1.87	1.85
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	92.9	92.5	105.1	.4	-12.5		89.34	90.90	38.5	39.4	2.32	2.31
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	55.6	54.8	70.2	1.4	-20.8		86.03	80.01	37.5	38.4	2.30	2.29
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.9	20.5	22.2	1.7	- 5.9		79.44	75.99	40.5	39.2	1.96	1.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	149.6	143.9	147.6	4.0	1.4		79.26	80.58	40.2	40.6	1.97	1.98
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.0	42.8	44.6	9.8	5.3		74.13	79.57	40.8	42.3	1.82	1.88
CANNING AND PRESERVING	8.9	4.6	8.0	93.9	10.9		47.78	58.95	36.7	41.0	1.30	1.44
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.1	16.0	16.7	.4	- 3.6		48.78	49.17	36.3	36.9	1.34	1.33
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.7	10.2	.8	4.9		74.60	75.70	41.0	42.1	1.82	1.80
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.5	20.4	19.5	.5	5.1		90.51	92.37	40.1	40.6	2.26	2.28
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.6	23.5	23.8	.4	- .8		89.88	90.00	40.5	41.0	2.21	2.20
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.4	12.6	13.4	6.4	- .1		114.52	115.23	42.6	42.6	2.69	2.70
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.1	14.8	16.1	2.3	- 6.0		82.87	77.18	40.0	37.8	2.07	2.04
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.1	3.2	.7	- 1.7		50.56	50.36	39.3	39.2	1.29	1.28
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	102.3	101.9	102.9	.3	- .6							
TRANSPORTATION	67.3	67.0	69.0	.3	- 2.6							
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.2	23.1	21.6	.4	7.2							
COMMUNICATION	18.9	18.8	17.8	.3	6.1							
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.1	16.1	16.0	.3	.6							
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	289.3	288.7	284.8	.2	1.6							
WHOLESALE TRADE	62.5	62.0	60.6	.7	3.0							
RETAIL TRADE	226.9	226.6	224.2	.1	1.2							
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.2	50.4	48.4	.4	3.8							
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	106.9	107.2	106.1	-.3	.8							
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	148.7	148.7	146.4	--	1.6							

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.



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Employment Statistics

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Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

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September

Employment changes in September followed patterns expected for the month. Workers in manufacturing industries increased seasonally although many were away from their jobs in the auto industry. Employment in the steel industry was back to pre-strike levels. Re-opening of schools and bowling alleys gave much of the impetus to gains in service and government industries.

One of the best tomato crops in recent years caused canning plants to add 8,000 workers since mid-August making a total of 12,000 since June. This year many canners worked full weeks, and in some cases overtime, to get the pack made. This contrasts with 1955 when some of these firms worked only partial weeks. Only one other industry in the nondurable segment of manufacturing had an increase in employment. Demand for rubber products, especially for use in automobiles, made employment rise in the rubber industry.

Tooling and changes being made to produce 1957 models closed some automobile plants during part of the month. Production of new models started late in the month. This will push employment in the auto industry to a much higher level in October. The brightest spot in other durable goods industries was the addition of 2,000 workers to supply more TVs and TV parts. The furniture industry also showed a slight increase as production workers were added by several firms. Employment losses occurred in some refrigerator plants due to model changes and seasonal factors. Other losses were evident when a few metal working firms reported lack of steel forced them to slow production.

Employment increased in several nonmanufacturing industries. Truck and railroad employment rose when more workers were needed to move goods. Maintenance and school cafeteria workers returning to work when schools re-opened nudged service and government employment upward. The annual uptrend of retail trade employment toward its seasonal peak in December started this month.

The influx of temporary workers in the canning industry kept the average hourly pay rate in all manufacturing the same as in August. However, average rates in most industries were up because of pay raises and overtime. Some rates were adjusted upward due to escalator clauses in labor contracts. Others were up as some were geared to the steel industry increase. Pay raises were granted in the glass industry to settle a labor dispute. Hours worked rose slightly as the result of full work weeks in most industries and more overtime at many firms.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	% OF CHANGE FROM:		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	
				ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,404.8	1,390.5	1,113.1	+ 1.0	- .6	87.11	84.99	41.1	41.8
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.9	11.0	10.6	- 1.0	+ 2.3	89.12	83.88	40.7	41.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	51.0	81.1	77.0	- .2	+ 5.1	66.42	66.24	42.4	44.0
MANUFACTURING	602.9	599.8	527.5	+ .5	- 3.9	71.70	69.13	41.8	43.1
DURABLE GOODS	444.8	449.6	470.3	- 1.1	- 5.4	82.54	80.00	40.6	40.1
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.5	10.8	12.1	- 2.5	- 12.9	66.42	66.24	42.4	44.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.8	20.6	23.7	+ 1.1	- 12.1	71.70	69.13	41.8	43.1
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.9	25.1	25.2	- .7	- 1.2	82.54	80.00	40.6	40.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	100.6	99.0	102.1	+ 1.6	- 1.5	96.61	97.08	39.1	41.6
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.2	60.9	63.3	+ 2.2	- 1.6	99.48	102.87	38.2	41.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	42.4	42.5	44.7	- .2	- 5.1	88.36	82.60	41.6	42.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	62.3	62.6	60.6	- .5	+ 2.8	94.09	91.78	42.4	41.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	78.0	75.8	84.6	+ 2.9	- 7.7	81.74	79.50	40.7	42.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	42.8	41.0	45.5	+ 4.4	- 5.9	78.24	76.10	41.3	42.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	84.9	92.5	95.4	- 8.3	- 11.0	97.09	89.60	40.2	40.9
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	48.6	55.4	50.0	- 12.3	- 16.2	94.36	85.59	39.6	40.6
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.5	20.8	22.1	- 1.7	- 7.2	80.52	79.18	41.0	40.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	158.0	150.1	157.2	+ 5.2	+ .5	80.13	79.09	42.2	42.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	55.2	46.9	53.6	+ 17.6	+ 3.1	74.99	73.80	45.7	44.2
CANNING AND PRESERVING	16.8	8.7	16.7	+ 91.7	+ .1	60.71	46.54	50.9	46.2
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.0	16.1	16.4	- .8	- 2.5	50.31	49.18	36.9	35.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.8	10.4	- 1.1	+ 3.2	78.75	72.75	42.7	43.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.7	20.7	19.9	- .4	+ 3.7	94.52	92.39	41.1	41.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.4	23.6	23.9	- .8	- 2.0	89.70	89.50	40.4	40.0
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.4	13.5	13.3	- .7	+ .7	113.10	112.47	41.9	43.4
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.6	15.2	16.7	+ 2.5	- 6.7	87.13	82.84	41.1	42.0
*OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.2	3.0	- 4.4	+ .2	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	104.1	103.5	102.8	+ .6	+ 1.3	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
TRANSPORTATION	69.6	68.7	69.1	+ 1.3	+ .8	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.5	23.1	21.8	+ 1.5	+ 7.6	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
COMMUNICATION	18.6	18.6	17.8	- .4	+ 4.5	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.8	16.1	15.9	- 1.7	- .4	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	292.6	289.8	287.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.7	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	63.0	62.6	60.5	+ .7	+ 4.2	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
RETAIL TRADE	229.6	227.2	227.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	149.6	50.3	47.7	- 1.4	+ 3.9	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	109.1	106.6	107.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.6	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	154.7	148.1	152.2	+ 4.5	+ 1.6	48.50	50.08	37.5	38.4

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

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Research and Statistics Section
 Indiana Employment Security Division
 141 South Meridian Street
 Indianapolis 25, Indiana

October

1956

Recall of thousands of automobile workers to produce 1957 models pushed both total non-agricultural and manufacturing employment upward. This resumption of auto production was strong enough to overcome the release of many temporary cannery workers and the seasonal losses in several nonmanufacturing industries.

Renewed vigor in the auto industry created more business in many supplier plants classified in other industries. Electrical machinery employment continued upward due to continued expansion in some radio and television plants. A labor dispute kept the total for this industry from going higher. Conflicting trends were evident in both steel and furniture manufacturing. Despite capacity business, steel mills' employment was down slightly when many students, who work only during the summer, returned to school.

Fewer workers were at work in the refrigerator industry despite a sizeable recall by one establishment. One firm completed its run of 1956 models and another made an inventory layoff. Late in October one firm made a public announcement that it would not resume production of household appliances.

Employment in the nondurable segment dropped primarily because of losses in canning plants where tomato processing was completed. Increased business brought employment in both the printing and rubber industries to a higher level.

Retail stores continued to add employees to handle increased business. Construction activity slowed seasonally and was lower than last year when toll road construction was in high gear. Government employment dropped slightly when summer employees were released by some communities. A few communities indicated they planned to keep their extra workers to use on newly-planned year around programs. Employment in the service group was slightly higher due to increased school personnel.

The return of auto workers at higher hourly rates and the release of temporary cannery workers at lower rates combined to increase average hourly rates for manufacturing. Pay raises and overtime continued to be a factor in the increase but to a lesser extent than in September.

* Estimates in this release have been revised and are not exactly comparable to earlier figures. Revised employment figures are available*
 * now. Revised hours and earnings will be available in a few weeks. *

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)		ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE	HOURLY EARNINGS
		ONE MONTH AGO	ONE YEAR AGO				CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,429.7	1,424.2	1,134.5	+ .4	- .3	- .3	89.66	88.60	41.2	41.4	2.18	2.14
MINING AND QUARRYING	11.4	11.1	10.8	- .3	+ 5.7		91.97	91.35	41.3	41.2	2.23	2.22
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	78.8	83.2	80.3	- 5.4	- 1.9		67.33	66.14	43.1	42.5	1.57	1.57
MANUFACTURING	617.7	609.8	636.3	+ 1.3	- 2.9		71.07	71.68	41.9	42.0	1.70	1.71
DURABLE GOODS	465.8	451.8	488.5	+ 3.1	- 4.6		79.92	82.36	39.8	40.4	2.01	2.04
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.0	10.5	12.2	- 4.9	- 18.4		104.63	104.78	41.3	41.2	2.53	2.54
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	22.3	22.2	25.0	+ .5	- 10.7		111.72	111.81	41.6	41.4	2.68	2.70
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.8	24.9	25.5	- .2	- 2.6		89.54	89.19	41.3	41.6	2.17	2.14
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	100.9	101.4	100.7	- .5	+ .2		92.96	93.86	41.8	42.2	2.22	2.22
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.6	62.9	62.1	- .5	+ .8		83.71	81.74	41.1	40.8	2.04	2.00
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	47.2	45.2	46.9	+ 4.4	+ .6		80.17	78.04	42.0	41.3	1.91	1.89
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	62.4	63.0	65.9	- .9	- 5.3		98.99	97.04	41.1	40.3	2.41	2.41
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	78.8	77.1	84.2	+ 2.1	- 6.4		98.39	95.62	41.0	39.8	2.40	2.40
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	42.3	41.6	45.1	+ 1.6	- 6.2		80.97	79.67	41.0	40.6	1.97	1.96
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	99.2	87.7	106.6	+ 13.2	- 6.9		82.26	80.54	41.0	42.2	2.01	1.91
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	62.6	51.6	69.3	+ 21.3	- 9.7		75.75	74.23	41.3	45.9	1.83	1.64
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	20.3	20.0	21.5	+ 1.5	- 5.9		50.40	61.54	37.4	51.4	1.35	1.20
NONDURABLE GOODS	151.9	158.0	147.8	- 3.9	+ 2.8		49.37	50.15	37.1	37.0	1.33	1.36
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.5	53.9	42.5	- 11.8	+ 11.6		78.59	74.10	42.0	42.4	1.87	1.86
CANNING AND PRESERVING	9.8	16.4	6.1	- 39.9	+ 61.4		95.78	94.75	40.9	41.0	2.34	2.31
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	16.1	16.2	16.6	- .9	- 3.2		93.30	88.41	41.8	40.3	2.23	2.19
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.5	10.6	10.7	- 1.7	- 2.7		117.30	114.81	42.5	42.2	2.76	2.72
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.8	20.4	19.7	+ 1.9	+ 5.5		89.04	87.13	42.0	41.1	2.12	2.00
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.5	24.7	24.6	- .7	- .4		51.28	48.79	39.2	37.3	1.31	1.31
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.3	13.6	13.4	- 1.8	- .4							
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.1	15.7	17.1	+ 3.2	- 5.6							
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.0	3.2	+ 4.6	- .6							
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.7	101.8	102.6	- .1	- .9							
TRANSPORTATION	67.8	67.7	69.1	+ .2	- 1.8							
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.7	23.5	23.2	+ .7	+ 2.2							
COMMUNICATION	18.1	18.3	17.8	- .7	+ 1.7							
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.8	15.7	- .9	+ .1							
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	302.9	301.0	294.5	+ .6	+ 2.9							
WHOLESALE TRADE	64.7	64.9	62.6	- .3	+ 3.4							
RETAIL TRADE	238.2	236.1	231.9	+ .9	+ 2.7							
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.5	50.5	48.0	+ .1	+ 5.2							
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	110.9	109.8	109.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.6							
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	155.9	156.6	152.9	- .5	+ 1.9							

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

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INDIANA

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Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

November

1956

Many of the employment changes this month were caused by seasonal influences always evident at this time of year. Nonmanufacturing dropped although retail trade rose seasonally. Employment in the durable goods industries increased, largely because of higher production schedules in factories making transportation equipment. However, the durable increase was not enough to overcome losses in nondurable industries which brought total manufacturing employment below that of a month ago.

The plants making automobiles were still adding workers although last year's November level was not equalled. More auto production also caused higher employment in firms supplying parts; especially stampings, rubber parts, ignition equipment, and car radios. A new plant raised the level of aircraft employment and railroad car building increased as material became available. Production of primary metals, especially steel, was up slightly to fill more orders, and to replace production lost when an eastern mill was closed temporarily.

More workers were out because of labor disputes in November than in October, but employment in the paper industry increased when a dispute ended. The rubber industry would have shown only a slight loss if a work stoppage had not occurred. A strike in another state caused a shortage of material in one of Indiana's largest fabricated metal parts factories. This, coupled with a seasonal decline, resulted in a substantial loss in the fabricated metals industry. A new stoppage occurred in the refrigerator segment of the machinery industry. In the electrical machinery industry, a labor-management disagreement held the overall employment gain down.

Seasonal losses occurred in mining, construction, and service. Post offices started extensive hiring for their Christmas rush during the last week in November, but the small number hired by mid-November was not enough to offset the seasonal reductions in city employment. Retail stores had already added many temporary workers before mid-November bringing trade employment to this year's highest point, and almost equal to December of last year.

Hourly earnings edged upward again. Skilled and semiskilled employees were returning to work in the higher-paid transportation equipment and allied parts firms. On the other hand, many lower paid unskilled workers, especially the remaining temporary canning workers, had been released. A further increase in average hourly rates can be expected since many union contracts have escalator clauses tied to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer's Price Index. The Index's .6 increase from September to October will bring increases in many instances.

season's greetings

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
							CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,120.4	1,425.3	1,139.7	- .3	- 1.3							
MINING AND QUARRYING	11.0	11.4	10.7	- 3.6	+ 2.5							
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	72.6	78.0	76.9	- 6.9	- 5.6							
MANUFACTURING	612.3	614.8	641.4	- .4	- 4.5		89.67	89.46	40.9	41.1	2.19	2.18
DURABLE GOODS	467.8	465.9	495.3	+ .4	- 5.6		91.45	91.41	40.9	41.1	2.24	2.22
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.8	10.0	11.5	- 1.7	- 11.2		66.98	67.34	42.7	42.9	1.57	1.57
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.9	22.4	24.4	- 2.4	- 10.2		68.92	71.45	40.6	42.1	1.70	1.70
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.1	24.8	25.2	- 2.5	- 4.4		79.08	79.05	38.8	39.4	2.04	2.01
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	101.0	100.7	101.1	+ .3	- .1		101.59	103.05	40.4	40.7	2.51	2.53
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.5	62.4	62.1	+ .1	+ .6		107.42	109.28	40.6	40.6	2.65	2.69
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.4	46.8	48.2	- 2.9	- 5.7		87.99	89.30	41.1	41.2	2.14	2.17
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	62.3	62.9	66.6	- .9	- 6.5		96.52	92.54	42.6	41.7	2.27	2.22
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	79.5	78.9	85.3	+ .8	- 6.8		84.60	83.30	41.2	41.0	2.05	2.03
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	42.4	42.3	45.6	+ .2	- 6.9		77.87	80.30	41.3	42.0	1.89	1.91
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	104.0	99.4	111.9	+ 4.7	- 7.0		98.08	98.96	40.6	41.1	2.42	2.41
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	65.5	62.7	74.5	+ 4.4	- 12.1		98.13	98.41	40.8	41.0	2.41	2.40
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	19.7	20.1	21.1	- 2.1	- 6.8		79.41	80.66	40.3	40.9	1.97	1.97
NONDURABLE GOODS	144.5	148.8	146.1	- 2.9	- 1.1		83.57	83.02	41.1	41.0	2.03	2.02
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.0	44.4	40.4	- 5.4	+ 3.8		83.91	77.48	43.0	41.3	1.95	1.88
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.3	6.7	4.3	- 35.6	+ .8		55.36	47.52	35.6	35.4	1.56	1.34
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	15.9	16.0	16.6	- .5	- 4.1		49.71	49.65	36.9	37.2	1.35	1.33
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.6	10.5	10.8	+ 1.1	- 1.5		77.72	78.46	41.8	42.0	1.86	1.87
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.7	20.8	19.7	- .4	+ 5.3		94.03	95.95	40.6	41.0	2.32	2.34
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.8	24.4	24.5	- 2.4	- 2.9		93.54	93.15	41.9	41.8	2.23	2.23
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.3	13.3	13.2	+ .1	+ 1.0		113.22	115.67	41.8	42.0	2.71	2.76
RUBBER PRODUCTS	14.9	16.2	17.6	- 8.2	- 15.3		83.57	90.67	40.1	42.4	2.08	2.14
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.3	+ .7	- 2.9		51.47	51.42	39.2	39.1	1.32	1.32
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.9	101.9	102.9	- .1	- 1.0							
TRANSPORTATION	68.0	68.1	69.4	- .1	- 2.0							
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	24.1	23.7	23.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.5							
COMMUNICATION	18.2	18.2	18.0	- .1	+ 1.3							
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.6	- .1	+ .5							
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	308.1	303.3	297.8	+ 1.6	+ 3.5							
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.0	64.8	62.6	+ .2	+ 3.7							
RETAIL TRADE	243.1	238.5	235.1	+ 2.0	+ 3.4							
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.4	50.5	48.1	- .2	+ 4.8							
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	110.2	110.7	108.9	- .5	+ 1.2							
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	153.8	154.6	152.9	- .5	+ .6							

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDNANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

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Research and Statistics Section
 Indiana Employment Security Division
 141 South Meridian Street
 Indianapolis 25, Indiana

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

December

1956

Nonagricultural employment increased 13,800 to 1,436,200 this month. Net gains occurred in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Continued production expansion in metal product plants caused the manufacturing upswing. Nonmanufacturing was up seasonally.

Employment in the machinery industry showed a gain for the first time since June and spearheaded the manufacturing increase. The gain was attributed to increased production of farm machinery, construction equipment, machine tools, and refrigerators. Settlement of a labor dispute also helped increase the industry total. Many firms engaged in manufacturing autos, auto parts, and other transportation equipment added more employees to increase production. Despite these increases and several new production units, the industry did not equal the December 1955 level.

Primary metal producers needed more employees for added business. The largest of these producers, steel mills added employees for full capacity business. The fabricated metal industry showed no change despite one factory which resumed full production after it had been forced to limit output due to an out-of-state labor dispute. Many radio and TV plants made their usual December cutbacks of employment which more than offset gains by firms making other types of electrical equipment.

Year-end business caused gains in the paper and printing industries. Employment in rubber product plants was up as many firms showed further business upswings and a labor dispute was settled. Divergent employment trends resulted in the chemical industry showing no change. Fertilizer plants were preparing for the Spring market while a few industrial chemical plants were making permanent reductions in their work forces.

The Christmas season showed its effect on nonmanufacturing industries. Temporary workers were added in stores, post offices, and to some extent in the transportation industry. Colder weather caused decreased employment in the mining, construction, and service industries.

Many different things affecting payrolls were evident this month. Pay raises, other than those geared to the Consumer's Price Index, were scattered among various firms and industries. Overtime hours were down slightly despite substantial increases in some plants. The net result was an increase of one cent in the average hourly rate and one dollar and fifty-four cents in average weekly pay.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
December 1956

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)		ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
		ONE MONTH AGO	ONE YEAR AGO					CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,436.2	1,422.4	1,449.7	+ 1.0	- .9			91.34	89.80	41.3	40.9	2.21	2.20
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.8	11.0	10.5	- 1.1	+ 3.1			93.63	91.55	41.4	40.8	2.26	2.24
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	68.1	73.1	69.4	- 6.9	- 1.8			69.56	67.53	44.0	42.9	1.58	1.57
MANUFACTURING	616.5	612.9	640.4	+ .7	- 4.7			71.24	68.69	41.6	40.6	1.71	1.69
DURABLE GOODS	471.6	468.4	494.9	- .5	- 12.3			82.38	80.91	40.2	39.4	2.05	2.05
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.8	9.9	11.2	- 1.7	- 11.9			104.35	102.58	40.8	40.3	2.56	2.55
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.5	21.9	24.4	+ .2	+ .6			109.97	108.93	40.5	40.3	2.71	2.70
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.1	24.1	24.9	+ .2	- 3.3			89.34	86.45	41.0	40.3	2.18	2.15
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	101.0	100.9	101.6	+ 4.1	- 1.1			96.98	95.66	43.2	42.5	2.24	2.25
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.4	62.3	62.0	- .2	- 6.9			86.59	85.41	41.5	41.3	2.09	2.07
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	46.1	46.1	48.2	- 1.9	- 7.0			78.13	79.19	40.4	41.3	1.93	1.92
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	65.0	62.5	65.8	+ 1.4	- 6.7			100.59	97.39	41.2	40.5	2.44	2.40
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	79.2	79.4	85.2	+ .8	- 12.1			99.98	97.13	41.0	40.5	2.44	2.40
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.6	42.4	44.7	- 2.0	- 6.2			80.55	80.39	40.1	40.6	2.01	1.98
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	105.5	104.1	113.1	+ .3	- .4			83.43	83.75	41.1	41.2	2.03	2.03
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	66.2	65.6	75.3	- 2.4	+ 3.4			81.26	84.59	41.9	43.3	1.94	1.95
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	19.3	19.7	20.6	- 5.5	+ 2.5			61.54	56.41	39.9	36.5	1.54	1.55
NONDURABLE GOODS	144.9	144.4	145.5	- 1.7	- 5.9			50.14	49.65	36.9	36.8	1.36	1.35
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	40.8	41.8	39.4	+ .6	- .4			79.90	78.74	41.7	42.0	1.92	1.87
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.9	4.1	3.8	+ 2.1	+ 6.3			92.82	93.86	41.1	40.5	2.26	2.32
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	15.7	15.9	16.6	+ .1	- 2.9			93.37	93.81	42.1	41.9	2.22	2.24
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.6	10.8	- .5	+ 1.5			110.17	112.40	40.9	41.4	2.69	2.72
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.2	20.7	19.9	+ 8.7	- 8.9			88.43	83.19	41.7	40.0	2.12	2.08
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.9	23.9	24.7	- 1.1	- 2.9			55.76	51.47	41.6	39.2	1.34	1.32
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.3	13.3	13.1	+ .5	- .7								
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.2	14.9	17.8	+ .6	- 1.6								
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.3	+ .6	- 1.6								
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	102.3	101.8	103.0	+ .2	+ 3.4								
TRANSPORTATION	68.3	67.9	69.4	+ .2	+ 1.4								
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	24.2	24.1	23.4	+ .4	+ 1.4								
COMMUNICATION	18.3	18.2	18.0	+ .2	+ .8								
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.6								
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	319.8	308.1	311.6	+ .2	+ 4.0								
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.1	65.0	62.6	+ .4	+ 2.3								
RETAIL TRADE	254.7	243.1	249.0	+ .3	+ 4.9								
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.6	50.4	48.2	- .4	+ 1.8								
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	109.8	110.2	107.9	+ 2.1	- .3								
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	158.2	154.9	158.7										

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION

INDIANA

Employment Statistics

FEB 22 1957

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

January

1957

Seasonal changes keynoted the employment trend from December to January. In mid-January about 1,397,000 Hoosiers held nonfarm jobs, a decrease of almost 40,000 from the previous month. Post-Christmas declines in trade and post-office employment were responsible for a large part of the loss. Construction and mining employment suffered more than usual seasonal losses because a severe cold spell hampered outdoor activity in early January.

Non-metal durable goods industries also declined seasonally. Employment in the lumber and stone-clay-glass industries dropped when demand for construction materials slackened. Style changes, post-Christmas lag in orders, and cutbacks in making TV cabinets lowered employment in the furniture industry.

Employment in metals-using industries, except television, continued to hold up well. The machinery industry continued to pick up as manufacture of farm machinery and refrigerators increased. Cut-backs were made in production of communications equipment, especially TV sets. This caused a sharp drop in the electrical machinery employment although some establishments classified in other portions of the industry were adding workers. Some auto, auto parts, and aircraft engine plants continued to add employees this month. On the other hand, some plants released workers after the hustle-bustle in getting new models to their dealers. As a result, employment in the transportation equipment industry fell slightly.

Nondurable industries showed varied trends. Food employment decreased when meat packing and bottling of distilled liquor slowed a little. Employment dropped in the textile-apparel industry due to lack of orders, and seasonal changes. Only minor changes were evident in the paper, printing, and chemical industries. The rubber industry continued to add employees due to increased demand for mechanical rubber products.

The average hourly rate for manufacturing employment remained at \$2.22 while average weekly hours dropped from 41.5 in December to 40.5 in January, and average weekly earnings dropped to \$89.92, a loss of \$2.00 from the December average. Regularly scheduled hours remained about the same in most industries. However, premium paid overtime hours in January showed a sharp decrease from those reported in December. A number of pay raises were granted in January but decreases in premium paid overtime offset many of the rate changes when average hourly rates were computed.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA

BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

January 1957

INDIANA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION
141 S. MERIDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS 9, IND.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	% OF CHANGE FROM:		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	
				ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,396.6	1,435.3	1,412.3	- 2.7	- 1.1	89.92	91.94	40.5	41.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.3	10.8	10.4	- 4.5	- .4	91.75	94.26	40.5	41.6
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	59.0	68.1	66.2	-13.3	-10.8	67.49	69.62	42.9	43.7
MANUFACTURING	612.3	616.5	633.4	- .7	- 3.3	67.52	70.60	39.9	41.5
DURABLE GOODS	468.8	471.6	488.8	- .6	- 4.1	81.64	81.50	39.5	39.9
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.5	9.8	10.5	- 3.2	- 9.6	105.14	104.88	40.9	41.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.8	21.4	23.5	- 2.8	-11.6	110.76	110.70	40.4	40.8
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	23.8	24.1	24.4	- 1.1	- 2.4	87.17	91.65	40.2	41.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	100.7	101.0	102.4	- .3	- 1.6	95.48	98.16	42.2	43.4
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.4	62.5	62.4	- .1	- .1	81.84	86.26	39.8	41.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	46.0	46.0	48.4	- .7	- 5.1	77.00	77.53	39.9	40.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	66.9	65.1	65.0	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	97.09	101.73	39.8	41.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	76.4	79.0	80.3	- 3.3	- 4.8	95.02	101.58	39.3	41.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	38.2	41.4	39.7	- 7.6	- 3.8	80.01	80.71	40.0	40.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	105.8	106.1	114.4	- .2	- 7.5	83.54	83.91	40.7	41.2
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	66.1	66.7	76.5	- .8	-13.6	81.18	81.01	41.3	42.7
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.9	19.2	20.0	- 1.6	- 5.4	59.88	61.35	37.1	39.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	143.4	144.8	144.6	- 1.0	- .8	49.18	50.77	36.0	37.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.9	40.8	38.9	- 2.3	+ 2.6	78.13	79.02	41.0	41.5
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.8	3.8	3.7	- 2.0	+ 1.0	93.48	93.65	40.5	41.2
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	15.2	15.6	16.6	- 2.6	- 8.8	94.78	95.10	42.5	42.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.6	10.7	10.7	- .5	- .6	110.91	112.45	41.1	41.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.0	21.2	19.8	- .8	+ 6.1	86.73	87.45	40.8	40.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.0	23.9	24.7	+ .2	- 3.0	57.32	57.37	41.7	42.6
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.2	13.3	13.1	- .1	+ 1.4				
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.4	16.2	17.7	+ .9	- 7.2				
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.2	3.2	- .9	- .3				
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.4	102.2	101.7	- .7	- .2				
TRANSPORTATION	67.5	68.2	68.2	- 1.0	- 1.1				
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.9	24.2	23.3	- 1.2	+ 2.6				
COMMUNICATION	18.2	18.3	17.9	- .4	+ 1.8				
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.5	- .1	+ 1.0				
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	299.3	319.7	292.2	- 6.4	+ 2.4				
WHOLESALE TRADE	64.8	65.3	62.6	- .8	+ 3.4				
RETAIL TRADE	234.5	254.4	229.6	- 7.8	+ 2.1				
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.4	50.6	48.5	- .5	+ 3.8				
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	109.4	109.8	108.3	- .4	+ 1.1				
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	154.5	157.7	151.7	- 2.0	+ 1.9				

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDINANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

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MAR 2 1957

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

February

1957

Nonfarm employment showed virtually no change from January to February. Small losses in manufacturing outweighed gains in nonmanufacturing by a mere 700.

Nonmanufacturing industries added a few workers. Contra-seasonal gains in construction activity, seasonal expansion in government, and extension of services by financial institutions more than overcame the traditional February reductions in retail stores' staffs. Some of the increases in construction activity can be attributed to better weather in February than in January. The increases were mostly on roads, bridges, and heavy construction; building employment was unchanged.

Manufacturing industries used fewer workers than last month. Reduced production of auto wiring, ignition parts, and telephone and television components decreased electrical machinery employment by 1,000. Layoffs in auto supplier plants and a seasonal cut back in a saw plant caused the loss in the fabricated metals industry. The transportation industry showed a tiny increase. Call backs by mobile-home builders and additional staffing of airplane engine plants exceeded layoffs made by some auto producers and parts supplier plants. The machinery industry showed the only substantial gain of the industries classified in the durable manufacturing group. Farm machinery, refrigerators, and engines accounted for the 1,200 increase.

Most of the loss in nondurable manufacturing was concentrated in the food industry. Although canning increased, distillery employment dropped enough to cause a net loss in the industry.

Total nonfarm employment has slipped slightly from a year ago. Nonmanufacturing crept up a little but not enough to offset the loss in manufacturing. Factory jobs in February were 20,000 below a year ago, but nonmanufacturing employment inched up 5,000 reflecting the long-range trend of population and business. The hard goods industries were responsible for 90 per cent of the decrease in manufacturing. The furniture industry showed the steepest drop, 10.5 per cent. Losses ranged from 6 to 7 per cent in fabricated metals, electrical machinery, communication equipment, and motor vehicle industries. Expansion of the aircraft industry offset part of the decline in automotive employment so that the net drop in transportation equipment was only 3 per cent. Only two nonmanufacturing industries declined. Contract construction was lower because housing starts declined and the toll road was completed. The transportation industry lost ground over the year because railroads reduced employment.

Hourly rates, average weekly hours, and weekly earnings showed no significant changes from last month. Overtime was down slightly but not enough to have much affect on average wages.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
February 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO.			ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
				ONE MO.	ONE MO.	ONE MO.		CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,392.8	1,393.5	1,407.8	- .1	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 1.1	89.82	90.03	40.5	40.6	2.22	2.09
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.3	10.3	10.3	- .4	- .5	- .5	- .5	91.52	91.87	40.4	40.6	2.27	2.13
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	58.3	57.1	64.9	+ 2.1	-10.1	-10.1	-10.1	67.40	67.25	43.5	42.7	1.55	1.48
MANUFACTURING	609.7	612.0	629.5	- .4	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 3.1	68.38	68.19	39.7	39.9	1.72	1.65
DURABLE GOODS	466.9	468.3	484.9	- .3	- 3.7	- 3.7	- 3.7	80.73	83.38	39.8	40.0	2.03	1.91
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.4	9.5	10.4	- 1.3	- 9.7	- 9.7	- 9.7	106.01	105.96	41.0	40.9	2.59	2.41
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.3	20.7	22.7	- 1.7	-10.2	-10.2	-10.2	113.36	112.68	41.3	40.9	2.75	2.54
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	23.4	23.7	24.3	- 1.0	- 3.7	- 3.7	- 3.7	87.79	86.51	40.4	40.1	2.17	2.08
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	100.6	100.8	102.4	- .2	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 1.8	93.05	95.04	41.2	42.2	2.26	2.17
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.4	62.4	62.8	- 1.5	- 6.2	- 6.2	- 6.2	80.44	82.01	39.4	40.0	2.04	1.93
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.1	45.8	48.1	+ 1.7	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	78.31	77.58	40.6	40.3	1.93	1.81
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	67.9	66.7	66.8	- 1.4	- 6.6	- 6.6	- 6.6	96.67	96.41	39.9	39.8	2.42	2.29
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	75.2	76.2	80.5	- 1.3	- 6.6	- 6.6	- 6.6	95.99	95.22	39.6	39.4	2.42	2.28
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	37.8	38.3	40.5	+ .2	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 3.1	81.53	80.98	41.2	40.6	1.98	1.91
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	106.1	105.9	109.6	- .4	- 8.0	- 8.0	- 8.0	83.95	83.68	40.9	40.7	2.05	1.92
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	66.2	66.5	71.9	- .5	- 6.1	- 6.1	- 6.1	81.56	80.41	41.9	41.1	1.95	1.84
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.9	19.0	20.1	- .7	- 1.3	- 1.3	- 1.3	60.20	59.88	38.6	37.1	1.56	1.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	142.8	143.7	144.6	+ 2.8	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 2.2	49.91	49.07	36.7	35.9	1.36	1.26
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.3	39.9	39.1	- .3	- 5.8	- 5.8	- 5.8	78.07	76.50	41.1	40.7	1.90	1.72
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.9	3.8	4.0	+ .2	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	92.33	93.60	40.0	40.5	2.31	2.26
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	15.3	15.4	16.8	- .3	- 3.8	- 3.8	- 3.8	96.09	95.51	42.7	42.5	2.25	2.12
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.7	10.7	- .2	+ .6	+ .6	+ .6	114.20	115.35	42.3	42.4	2.70	2.52
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.0	20.9	19.8	- 1.3	- 4.0	- 4.0	- 4.0	85.95	86.88	40.7	40.8	2.11	2.02
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.0	24.0	24.9	- .7	- 4.1	- 4.1	- 4.1	58.13	57.32	41.9	41.7	1.39	1.25
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.2	13.2	13.1	- .6	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.0						
RUBBER PRODUCTS	16.2	16.4	16.9	- .6	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2						
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.1	3.3	- .6	- 1.2	- 1.2	- 1.2						
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.3	100.9	101.4	+ .4	- 1.1	- 1.1	- 1.1						
TRANSPORTATION	67.3	66.9	68.0	+ .6	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 1.0						
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.9	23.7	23.3	+ .9	+ 2.8	+ 2.8	+ 2.8						
COMMUNICATION	18.3	18.3	17.9	+ .1	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.2						
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.5	- .1	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.2						
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	296.6	298.3	290.3	- .6	+ 2.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.2						
WHOLESALE TRADE	64.9	64.7	62.8	+ .2	+ 3.3	+ 3.3	+ 3.3						
RETAIL TRADE	231.8	233.6	227.5	- .8	+ 1.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.9						
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	51.0	50.4	48.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.2						
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	110.0	109.4	108.6	+ .5	+ 1.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.3						
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	155.6	155.0	153.9	+ .4	+ 1.1	+ 1.1	+ 1.1						

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

APR 22 1957

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

March

1957

Seasonal increases dominated employment changes between February and March. Factory employment showed little over-all change but nearly all nonmanufacturing gained workers causing total non-farm employment to rise 6,700 to reach a total of 1,399,900.

Nonmanufacturing employment showed the greatest percentage gains in the mining and construction industries. Improved weather conditions permitted more building and quarrying activity. Current and anticipated demand for construction materials also brought the usual spring upturn to the lumber and stone-clay-glass industries in the manufacturing sector. Because of the late Easter, employment in retail stores did not show the usual March increase. However, the level in the trade group still exceeded that of last year when temporary Easter season workers were included in March employment.

Current interest in the auto industry merits special attention to the motor vehicle industry and to certain supplier plants classified in other industries. Employment dropped 800 in the motor vehicle industry over the month. Over half of this loss occurred because a truck plant's supply of parts was cut off when an out-of-state plant was strike-bound. This temporary set back had the net effect of causing March 1957 employment to be 300 lower than of March 1956, otherwise the 1957 figure would have been higher. With this indirect effect included, the motor vehicle industry dropped only 1,000 workers from January to March in 1957 as compared to a loss of well over 10,000 in the comparable period of 1956.

A few auto supplier plants had production cut-backs which were large enough to make the fabricated metals and the communications equipment industries show a loss this month. Because expected orders for certain types of steel used in auto manufacturing did not materialize, primary metal employment showed a slight loss.

Very little change was made in weekly earnings and no change in the average hours and hourly earnings from February to March. However, minor differences were noted in several individual industries. Almost all were the result of changes in overtime hours although in some cases, 5 day work weeks were lowered to 4 days in some departments of a few steel mills. Reductions of overtime in the paper, machinery, and electrical equipment industries were the principal cause of lower weekly earnings in these industries. On the other hand, demands for structural steel increased overtime in the fabricated metals industry enough to raise the industry's average weekly wage.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA

BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

March 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	% OF CHANGE FROM:		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	
				ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,399.9	1,393.2	1,412.3	+ .5	- .9	90.21	90.30	40.6	40.7
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.7	10.3	10.9	+ 4.6	- 1.3	91.89	92.08	40.5	40.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	62.1	58.5	68.4	+ 6.2	- 9.2	67.00	66.60	43.0	43.0
MANUFACTURING	609.1	609.9	623.1	- .1	- 2.2	70.62	68.49	40.8	41.3
DURABLE GOODS	466.7	467.1	478.3	- .1	- 2.4	81.80	81.43	40.0	40.3
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.6	9.4	10.4	+ 1.8	- 7.9	104.42	105.27	40.4	41.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.5	20.4	22.3	+ .7	- 8.0	110.46	111.60	40.3	41.1
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.0	23.6	24.8	+ 1.7	- 3.2	89.44	88.19	40.8	39.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	100.5	100.7	102.1	- .1	- 1.6	92.52	94.99	41.1	42.2
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.4	62.6	62.9	- .2	- .8	80.49	80.13	39.5	40.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	45.1	45.2	47.8	- .3	- 5.6	75.93	77.77	39.8	40.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	67.8	67.5	68.0	+ .4	- .3	77.77	77.77	40.6	40.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	74.3	75.1	79.5	- 1.1	- 6.5	99.39	98.91	40.4	40.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	37.5	37.8	40.2	- .7	- 6.7	98.85	98.93	40.4	40.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	105.7	106.2	103.2	- .5	+ 2.5	80.15	81.43	40.5	40.8
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	65.5	66.3	65.8	- 1.2	- .4	84.39	84.11	41.0	40.9
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	19.1	19.0	20.2	+ .4	- 5.4	82.72	81.30	41.7	42.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	142.4	142.8	144.8	- .2	- 1.6	65.70	60.28	40.3	38.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.3	39.4	39.9	- .2	- 1.4	49.33	49.11	36.5	36.1
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.7	3.8	4.0	- 4.4	- 8.9	77.72	81.91	40.8	42.4
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	15.1	15.4	16.4	- 1.8	- 8.1	92.84	92.83	39.9	42.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.7	10.6	+ .1	+ .4	95.18	95.14	42.4	40.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.9	20.9	20.0	- .2	+ 4.2	114.37	114.37	42.4	41.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.1	24.0	25.1	+ .7	- 4.0	88.01	86.89	41.1	39.6
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.2	13.2	13.2	- .1	- .4	58.51	58.13	42.1	40.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.9	16.1	16.2	- .8	- 1.6				
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 1.6	- .7				
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.4	101.4	101.2	-	+ .2				
TRANSPORTATION	67.2	67.3	67.7	- .1	- .8				
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.9	23.9	23.2	- .4	+ 3.0				
COMMUNICATION	18.4	18.4	18.0	+ .1	+ 2.7				
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.5	+ .4	+ 1.7				
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	298.0	296.6	295.6	+ .5	+ .8				
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.2	64.9	63.1	+ .6	+ 3.4				
RETAIL TRADE	232.8	231.7	232.5	+ .5	+ .1				
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	51.2	51.0	49.3	+ .5	+ 3.8				
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	111.3	109.9	109.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.2				
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	155.9	155.6	154.0	+ .2	+ 1.3				

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDNANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

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MAY 20 1957

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

April

1957

The traditional spring upsurge in outdoor activity combined with the seasonal impact of Easter to push April nonfarm employment above the March level. A gain of 7,300 workers in nonmanufacturing industries offset a loss of 4,800 in manufacturing and brought mid-April employment up to 1,402,400.

Retail and wholesale trade showed the largest gain in nonmanufacturing. Drive-in restaurants, root beer stands, and similar businesses blossomed like the spring flowers. The revival of summer activities and the Easter shopping season stimulated hiring by retail merchants. Increased laundry and dry cleaning business along with the reopening of outdoor theaters and other outside recreational facilities raised employment in the service industry. Government employment rose when temporary assistants were added in tax collection units and seasonal workers were added in parks and on roads. Construction activity increased less than usual from March to April.

The seasonal demand for construction materials helped raise employment in the stone-clay-glass industry. The most severe loss of employment occurred in the electrical machinery industry which dropped 3,400. Auto supplier plants classified in this industry reduced production of auto wiring harness, ignition parts, and car radios. Cutbacks in production of mechanical rubber parts for automobiles also lowered the employment level in the rubber industry.

Although several auto supplier plants made deep employment cuts, the motor vehicle industry showed only a slight loss and the transportation equipment industry as a whole showed no change over the month. Increased production of railroad cars offset the loss in the auto segment. Employment in the transportation equipment industry exceeded that of April last year by 3,300 although auto employment was down 300. New aircraft parts factories, expanded activity in existing aircraft factories, and a higher level of employment in plants building railroad cars caused this increase.

In March, a short-lived labor dispute lowered hours and earnings in the steel industry. The return to normal operation was primarily responsible for the gain in primary metals hours and earnings. Other than this, no significant changes were reported in regular workweeks. Overtime showed sharp contrasts in April according to establishment size. Many of the small firms reported more premium-paid overtime hours while the large firms mostly reported fewer. The losses outweighed the gains causing a slight reduction in average hours worked. This small decrease caused average weekly earnings to drop by 54 cents, although pay rate increases were mentioned more frequently this month than in March.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				% OF CHANGE FROM:				HOURS AND CROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)		ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
									CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,402.4	1,399.9	1,420.5		+ .2	- 1.3			89.13	89.67	84.54	40.1	40.4	40.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.4	10.7	11.1		- 3.0	- 6.0			90.66	91.19	86.20	40.0	40.3	40.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	62.6	61.7	74.3		+ 1.5	- 15.8			64.64	67.09	65.31	41.7	43.2	43.1
MANUFACTURING	604.3	609.1	621.6		- .8	- 2.8			68.56	70.08	68.31	40.0	40.8	41.2
DURABLE GOODS	462.7	466.8	476.6		- .9	- 2.9			80.79	81.92	76.87	39.6	40.1	39.4
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.6	9.6	10.7		+ .1	- 10.3			103.16	102.22	99.93	40.0	39.8	41.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.4	20.7	21.8		- 1.3	- 6.2			106.45	104.84	104.84	39.8	39.1	41.0
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.6	23.9	24.7		+ 2.9	- .5			88.82	88.97	81.60	40.5	40.7	39.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.5	102.0		- .5	- 2.0			91.84	92.53	89.61	40.9	41.1	41.3
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.1	62.4	63.4		- .3	- 3.2			80.51	80.49	77.41	39.3	39.5	40.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	44.9	45.0	46.3		- .5	- 2.5			75.87	75.91	71.75	39.5	39.8	39.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	67.6	67.9	69.3		- 4.6	- 10.2			96.00	98.87	88.16	39.5	40.4	38.8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	71.0	74.4	79.0		+ 5.1	- 10.2			93.30	98.09	85.99	38.8	40.2	38.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	35.6	37.5	39.7		- .1	+ 3.2			81.92	80.16	79.24	40.6	40.2	40.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	105.9	105.9	102.6		- .6	- 2.4			83.78	84.38	78.73	40.4	40.9	40.1
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	65.3	65.4	65.6		- .2	- 3.0			81.75	82.34	76.46	41.6	41.9	41.0
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.8	19.0	20.2		+ 4.3	- 7.6			64.38	65.70	58.00	40.2	40.3	39.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	141.5	142.3	144.9		- 1.7	- 11.5			47.81	49.18	49.27	35.0	36.3	37.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.3	39.4	40.5		- 1.2	- 1.3			77.81	77.01	71.60	40.6	40.6	40.5
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.8	3.7	4.2		- .4	+ 4.4			95.58	93.47	93.72	40.5	40.0	41.1
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.7	14.9	16.6		+ .6	- 5.1			95.43	96.30	86.17	42.2	42.4	40.7
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.5	10.7	10.7		+ .2	+ 4.5			110.73	114.37	111.03	40.7	42.4	41.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.8	20.9	19.9		- 2.5	- 3.4			85.04	86.60	78.79	40.0	40.7	38.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.3	24.2	25.6		+ .1	+ 9.0			57.09	58.88	50.05	40.8	42.3	38.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.2	13.2	12.6		+ .3	+ .5			TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.					
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.5	15.9	16.1		+ .2	+ 1.7								
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.0		+ .5	+ .6								
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.8	101.5	101.3		+ .2	- 3.0			HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.					
TRANSPORTATION	67.5	67.3	67.9		+ .5	+ 3.0								
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	24.0	23.9	23.3		+ .9	+ 3.4								
COMMUNICATION	18.6	18.4	18.0		- .1	+ 1.7			CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.					
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.5		+ 1.5	+ 1.9								
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	302.4	298.0	296.9		+ .4	+ 3.5								
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.5	65.2	63.3		+ 1.8	+ 1.4			FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)					
RETAIL TRADE	236.9	232.8	233.6		+ .2	+ 4.4								
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	51.4	51.2	49.2		+ 1.1	+ 1.2								
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	112.5	111.3	111.1		+ .5	+ 1.4								
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	157.1	156.3	155.0											

* INCLUDES ORDINANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.

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INFORMATION

INDIANA

*Employment Statistics*Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

May

1957

Nonfarm employment increased slightly from April to May. Nonmanufacturing gains more than offset losses in manufacturing bringing total employment up to 1,406,000 at mid-May.

Extremely rainy weather hampered outdoor activities this month. Despite this, seasonal upswings occurred in construction, service, and government employment. Highway construction jumped while other construction made ordinary gains. Nearly all service industries added workers but the larger increases stemmed from opening of outdoor recreational facilities and preparations for the Indianapolis 500 mile race. Government employment rose when state and local units continued to expand their highway and park forces. Release of temporary Easter workers made retail trade employment show a loss.

For the first time since February 1956, automotive employment exceeded the year ago figure. Although higher than a year ago, employment dropped 800 from April to May. Reduced production of autos and auto parts also caused part of the losses in the fabricated metals, electrical machinery, and rubber industries. However, closing of some stamping plants was responsible for the largest part of the loss in fabricated metals. Non-electrical machinery lost 1,100 mostly as the result of the refrigerator industry entering into its usual summer slack period. Steel mill employment was below last year's level when steel consumers were stockpiling the material in anticipation of the steel strike.

The television industry began to show signs of starting its usual seasonal uptrend although the increase this month did not offset the losses in other components of the electrical machinery industry. The stone-clay-glass industry edged upward to supply increased demand for construction materials. Fertilizer manufacturing reached its spring peak; this, coupled with slight gains in drug manufacturing, pushed chemical employment upward even though some losses occurred in the industrial chemical industries.

A few machine tool companies expanded their workweek from five to five and one-half days but overtime in the machinery industry was down considerably. Despite this decrease, overtime as a whole showed a slight net gain with the largest gain concentrated in the electrical machinery industry. Some factories returned to a five day week after months on a four day basis. As a result average weekly hours increased. This gain, along with some scattered pay raises, upped average weekly earnings 81 cents to \$89.24.

May 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)		% OF CHANGE FROM: ONE MO. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
		ONE MONTH AGO	ONE YEAR AGO		CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,406.0	1,404.3	1,420.0	+ .1	- 1.0					
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.6	10.4	11.1	+ 1.4	- 5.3					
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	67.9	63.3	80.0	+ 7.2	- 15.2					
MANUFACTURING	600.2	604.8	611.2	- .7	- 1.8					
DURABLE GOODS	459.1	463.3	466.2	- .9	- 1.5					
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.6	9.6	10.5	+ .7	- 7.8					
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.3	20.5	20.8	- 1.4	- 2.3					
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24.7	24.4	24.7	+ 1.2	+ .3					
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	98.9	100.0	102.3	- 1.0	- 3.3					
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	61.8	62.1	63.3	- .6	- 2.4					
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	44.1	45.0	45.2	- 1.9	- 2.4					
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	66.5	67.6	67.6	- 1.6	- 1.6					
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	70.8	71.0	76.7	- .2	- 7.7					
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	36.3	35.7	38.9	+ 1.9	- .7					
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	105.3	106.3	98.2	- 1.0	+ 7.2					
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	64.6	65.4	61.0	- 1.1	+ 6.0					
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.8	18.8	20.4	- .3	- 7.7					
NONDURABLE GOODS	141.1	141.5	145.0	- .3	- 2.7					
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.5	39.3	40.9	+ .5	- 3.4					
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.0	3.8	4.1	+ 3.0	- 2.9					
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.8	14.7	16.6	+ .4	- 11.2					
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.4	10.6	10.7	- 1.0	- 2.1					
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.7	20.8	19.7	- .3	+ 5.2					
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24.7	24.4	25.6	+ 1.4	- 3.3					
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.3	13.3	12.6	—	+ 5.0					
RUBBER PRODUCTS	14.5	15.3	15.8	- 5.0	- 8.3					
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.1	- .6	+ 3.6					
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.7	101.9	102.3	- .2	- .5					
TRANSPORTATION	67.4	67.6	68.6	- .2	- 1.7					
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.7	24.0	23.4	- 1.5	+ 1.1					
COMMUNICATION	18.6	18.6	18.1	—	+ 2.7					
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.5	- .1	+ 1.2					
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	301.7	302.3	297.3	- .2	+ 1.5					
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.6	65.5	63.3	+ .2	+ 3.7					
RETAIL TRADE	236.1	236.8	234.0	- .3	+ .9					
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	51.7	51.4	49.6	+ .7	+ 4.2					
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	113.7	112.6	111.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.6					
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	158.5	157.7	156.6	+ .5	+ 1.2					

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDINANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

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Employment Statistics

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

June

1957

Nonfarm employment rose for the fourth consecutive month. Nonmanufacturing continued its seasonal upswing and for the first time since December manufacturing showed an uptrend. Despite vacations, inventories, and labor disputes, employment increased more than 5,000 over the May level to an estimated 1,412,200 at mid-June.

Summer weather permitted contractors, utilities, and railroads to do more on their outdoor projects although rain hampered their operations again this month. Financial institutions, principally banks and insurance companies, hired temporary summer help. The only sizeable loss in nonmanufacturing occurred in the service group due to reductions in employment at schools and at some amusement spots. A labor dispute by quarry workers and closing of some coal mines lowered employment in the mining industry. The number of government workers increased when added highway and recreation workers more than offset reduced public school employment. Although department and variety stores needed fewer people, other retail outlets hired enough summer help to raise the trade industry well above last month's level.

Nondurable manufacturing rose this month even though the chemical and rubber industries lost ground. The food industry added workers to process vegetables, bottle drinks, and make food specialties. The apparel and paper industries had more business. A permanent shut down of one industrial chemical plant along with seasonal declines at fertilizer plants caused a large decrease in the chemical group. Labor disputes lowered employment in the rubber industry.

The metal industries showed diverse trends. Hiring of temporary summer help by some steel producers caused the increase in steel works and primary metals employment. Production increased seasonally at tin can plants and at structural steel factories but not enough to offset losses in other portions of the fabricated metals industry. Curtailed refrigerator production pulled employment down in the machinery group although the farm implement portion showed unexpected increases. Electrical machinery employment remained unchanged from last month when gains in the radio-TV segment equalled the losses in other segments of the industry.

Transportation equipment manufacturing dropped a little. Aircraft employment slipped as the result of withdrawn contracts. Slight losses occurred in the auto industry when some firms converted production lines and others reported seasonal declines. These losses outweighed the gains caused by hiring at a new auto parts factory and increased mobile home and bus production.

Many firms reported cost-of-living or scheduled wage rate increases. Overtime hours rose again this month while scheduled workweeks remained steady. Some firms paid employees vacation pay and also permitted them to work. Excluding this extra vacation pay, the other factors resulted in an increase of 2 cents in average hourly rates bringing average weekly earnings for June up to \$91.56, an increase of \$1.69 over the May average.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
June 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO			ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
				ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,112.2	1,106.9	1,123.8	+ .4	- .8			91.56	89.87	40.7	40.3	2.25	2.23
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.2	10.6	11.4	- 3.4	-10.4			93.30	91.48	40.5	40.2	2.30	2.28
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	69.3	68.3	83.6	+ 1.4	-17.1			69.28	67.11	43.2	42.9	1.60	1.60
MANUFACTURING	601.9	600.5	608.7	+ .2	- 1.1			69.51	69.56	40.1	39.5	1.73	1.72
DURABLE GOODS	459.3	459.4	462.5	—	- .7			82.33	81.35	40.5	39.8	2.03	2.04
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.6	9.6	10.8	+ .9	-10.7			104.05	101.67	39.8	39.3	2.61	2.58
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.6	20.3	21.0	+ 1.2	- 2.0			109.23	106.38	39.4	38.9	2.77	2.74
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25.1	24.8	25.1	+ 1.3	+ .2			91.00	89.59	40.6	40.7	2.24	2.20
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	99.9	98.8	103.0	+ 1.1	- 3.0			92.67	90.74	40.8	40.4	2.27	2.25
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.4	61.7	64.5	+ 1.2	- 3.2			83.15	80.98	39.8	39.7	2.09	2.04
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	44.1	44.3	44.9	- .3	- 1.6			79.55	77.00	40.4	40.2	1.97	1.92
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	65.6	66.5	68.1	- 1.4	- 3.6			103.25	101.43	41.5	41.4	2.49	2.45
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	70.8	70.8	73.8	+ 1.8	- .4			104.18	102.13	42.1	41.7	2.47	2.45
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	37.0	36.3	38.5	- .6	+ 9.8			81.60	80.77	40.2	40.1	2.03	2.01
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	104.9	105.6	95.5	- .6	+11.6			85.65	84.34	41.2	40.6	2.08	2.08
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	64.6	65.0	57.9	- .9	- 8.7			83.77	81.86	42.8	41.8	1.96	1.96
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.6	18.8	20.4	+ 1.1	- 2.4			65.32	59.08	42.9	37.6	1.52	1.57
NONDURABLE GOODS	142.6	141.1	146.2	+ 5.3	- 3.1			50.88	49.93	37.0	36.4	1.38	1.37
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.5	39.4	42.8	+25.5	- .4			79.83	76.16	41.3	40.2	1.93	1.89
CANNING AND PRESERVING	5.1	4.1	5.1	+ 1.5	-11.0			95.69	94.79	40.6	39.9	2.36	2.38
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.9	14.7	16.8	+ .4	+ 3.7			96.62	96.63	42.1	43.0	2.29	2.25
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.6	10.5	10.7	- .4	- 3.4			116.16	117.36	41.1	41.7	2.83	2.81
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	20.8	20.8	20.1	+ .6	+ 3.5			88.46	84.08	41.0	40.0	2.16	2.10
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.9	24.7	24.7	- 1.8	- 5.1			53.20	49.25	39.8	37.3	1.34	1.32
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.3	13.2	12.8	+ 2.0	+ 3.3								
RUBBER PRODUCTS	14.3	14.5	15.0	+ .5	- .8								
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.2	3.2	+ .5	- .8								
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	102.3	101.8	103.2	+ .1	- 1.9								
TRANSPORTATION	67.5	67.5	68.9	+ .2	+ .5								
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.6	23.7	23.5	+ .8	+ 1.7								
COMMUNICATION	18.8	18.6	18.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.1								
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.0	15.7	15.9	+ .3	+ 1.5								
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	302.7	301.7	298.2	- .1	+ 3.0								
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.8	65.9	63.9	+ .4	+ 1.1								
RETAIL TRADE	236.9	235.9	234.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.7								
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	52.5	51.7	50.6	- 1.6	+ 2.1								
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	111.8	113.6	109.4	+ 1.8	+ 1.7								
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	161.6	158.8	158.9	+ 1.7	+ 1.7								

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDNANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

July

1957

Shutdowns for inventories and vacations at many factories had an adverse effect on July nonfarm employment. (Factory workers ineligible for vacation pay during plant-wide shut downs are not counted as employed.) This, plus other factors resulted in a loss of 6700 paid jobs from June to 1,405,000 at mid-July. This estimate is well above the year ago figure which showed the effects of the steel strike.

The durable goods industries, especially machinery, suffered most from shutdowns. Additional reasons were found for employment drops in nearly all the metal-using industries. Fabricated metals showed the effects of reduced auto parts production and permanent closing of one plant. Electrical machinery lost ground when staff reductions lowered employment in the non-radio-TV portion of the communications industry. Transportation equipment employment dropped further as a continued effect of contracts withdrawn from aircraft firms earlier in the year. A labor dispute caused a sharp drop in the "other durable goods" classification. Primary metals showed little change over the month when increases at steel mills almost balanced losses in other portions of the industry.

Both plus and minus trends occurred in the non-metal durables. Furniture manufacturers continued to expand due to more business. After settlement of the stone-industry labor dispute, another one in cement mills lowered employment in the stone-clay-glass group.

Nondurable industries did not have as many shutdowns as the durables. Only one, textiles and apparel, showed many vacation closings. Completion of the pea pack lowered food processing employment. Losses in the chemical industry were the result of reductions when several plants went on a stand-by basis. The petroleum industry added workers due to seasonal demand for gasoline and coal tar products. Settlement of labor disputes caused the large gain in the rubber group.

Nonmanufacturing industries, except mining, changed more or less according to seasonal patterns. Settlement of a labor dispute in the limestone portion increased mining employment. Construction activity increased again but began to show the effects of the cement shortage. The transportation lines had less freight to haul. Utilities needed more men to do scheduled summer work and to repair storm damage. Trade experienced its usual July doldrums. Financial institutions continued to add temporary summer help. Service employment slipped as indoor recreation facilities and non-government schools slowed to their summer pace. Government employment showed sharp contrasts with losses exceeding gains. State and local non-school units added recreational and road workers. On the other hand, school units dropped many non-faculty employees.

Payments for vacation periods affected average earnings this month. Vacations also caused a substantial reduction in overtime hours. Hourly rates rose when many scheduled hourly rate increases, (e.g. for steel workers) became payable this month. As a result hourly earnings rose despite less overtime while weekly earnings showed little change and average hours declined.

July 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	
							CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,405.0	1,411.7	1,344.3	- .5	+ 4.5		90.79	91.23	40.0	40.4	2.27	2.26
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.4	10.2	11.2	+ 1.7	- 7.2		92.34	92.96	40.0	40.2	2.33	2.31
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	73.0	69.8	80.9	+ 4.6	- 9.8		68.72	69.06	43.2	43.2	1.62	1.60
MANUFACTURING	598.8	601.5	547.0	- .5	+ 9.5		70.89	70.16	40.7	40.3	1.71	1.72
DURABLE GOODS	456.3	459.8	402.8	- .8	+ 13.3		81.34	82.12	40.1	40.4	2.07	2.05
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.6	9.6	10.6	- .9	- 9.5		107.66	106.35	39.8	39.6	2.71	2.65
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	21.0	20.8	20.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.1		88.82	88.33	39.7	39.8	2.91	2.83
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25.0	25.3	25.0	- 1.3	+ .1		115.47	112.80	39.8	40.6	2.23	2.23
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	99.6	99.8	52.5	- .1	+ 89.8		89.02	91.71	39.4	40.3	2.26	2.28
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.5	62.3	14.4	+ .3	+ 333.0		82.39	82.39	39.4	39.6	2.09	2.08
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	44.0	44.3	41.6	- .7	+ 5.8		78.32	78.71	40.0	40.3	1.96	1.96
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	64.7	65.7	64.0	- 1.5	+ 1.1		99.12	100.42	39.7	40.4	2.50	2.49
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	70.3	70.8	72.0	- .7	- 3.1		98.78	99.74	39.7	40.2	2.49	2.48
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	36.8	37.1	38.2	- .8	- 3.7		82.03	82.03	38.5	40.2	2.04	2.04
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	104.4	104.9	95.5	- .5	+ 9.3		85.56	85.32	40.9	41.1	2.09	2.08
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	65.0	64.6	57.7	+ .6	+ 12.7		84.34	82.96	42.7	42.8	1.98	1.94
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	17.7	18.6	20.2	- 5.2	- 12.6		61.36	60.23	40.1	42.3	1.53	1.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	142.4	141.7	144.3	+ .5	- 1.3		51.31	50.71	37.1	37.0	1.38	1.37
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.4	41.5	41.9	- .1	- 1.2		79.75	79.41	40.9	41.3	1.95	1.92
CANNING AND PRESERVING	4.6	5.1	4.5	- 10.5	+ .7		95.25	97.66	40.7	41.1	2.34	2.38
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.5	14.9	16.2	- 2.5	- 10.4		97.23	96.51	42.1	42.0	2.31	2.30
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.6	10.7	10.6	- .9	--		111.58	114.82	42.6	42.6	2.81	2.82
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.0	20.9	20.1	+ .3	+ 4.1		87.22	86.72	39.8	40.3	2.19	2.15
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.4	23.9	24.6	- 2.0	- 4.6		55.77	53.20	41.4	39.8	1.35	1.34
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.6	13.4	12.8	+ 1.6	+ 6.1							
RUBBER PRODUCTS	14.6	13.2	14.8	+ 10.8	- 1.6							
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.3	3.2	+ .5	+ 4.0							
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.7	101.9	99.9	- .2	+ 1.8							
TRANSPORTATION	66.3	67.1	65.0	- 1.1	+ 2.0							
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.4	23.6	23.2	- .8	+ 1.2							
COMMUNICATION	19.0	18.8	18.9	+ 1.2	+ .7							
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.4	16.0	16.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.1							
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	302.7	303.4	297.0	- .2	+ 1.9							
WHOLESALE TRADE	66.1	66.1	64.0	+ .1	+ 3.3							
RETAIL TRADE	236.5	237.3	233.0	- .3	+ 1.5							
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	53.0	52.5	51.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.5							
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	109.8	111.7	107.5	- 1.7	+ 2.2							
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	155.6	160.8	149.5	- 3.2	+ 4.1							

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY.

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INDIANA *Employment Statistics*

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

August

1957

Nonfarm employment edged upward 4,300 from July to 1,410,600 in August. Seasonal increases, new orders, settlement of labor disputes and return of employees after vacations worked together to cause the gain. On the negative side inventory shutdowns, auto model changes, late vacation closings, and release of summer workers tempered the gain or caused losses in specific industries.

Employment in durable manufacturing rose slightly despite decreases in some of its component industries. Increased television production caused the large gain in electrical machinery employment although losses occurred in other parts of the industry. Furniture makers continued to expand because of more business. Workers returning to their jobs after settlement of labor disputes caused the rises in the stone-clay-glass and miscellaneous durable groups. Slight losses characterized most of the other durables. Primary metals lost some of their summer help. Model changes affected both the fabricated metals and transportation equipment industries. Production of 1957 autos and auto parts waned while production of 1958 models and parts just began to pull employment up in a few factories. Vacations, excessive inventories, and model changes caused a sharp decrease in machinery employment.

Most of the nondurable industries increased employment. Textile and apparel mills needed workers for seasonal orders. Stepped-up production of medicine and fertilizer pushed employment up in the chemical industry. Printing activity increased due to pre-school and pre-Christmas needs.

The food industry experienced mixed trends. Bottling plants, bakeries, and meat packers had slight seasonal decreases. On the other hand, canning plants began to need workers for the annual food pack. The pack has been somewhat slower in getting into full production this year due to slow ripening of the tomato crop. As a result, employment at mid-August was well below last year's level.

Total nonmanufacturing employment showed virtually no change. Return of some coal miners to work upped mining employment. The two largest changes, one up, one down, almost counterbalanced each other. Construction added 1,500 workers due to new contracts and settlement of the cement strike. Government dropped 1,700 employees as the result of staff reductions in federal units and completion of summer projects by some local units.

The haze created by vacation payments in July had cleared somewhat in August. Reports of wage increases were frequent again this month. Overtime rose slightly because workers returned to their jobs after vacation periods. As a result, average weekly earnings rose by \$1.46 to \$91.43 in August.

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:				HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS							
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		ONE YR. AGO		CURRENT MONTH	
						CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO
TOTAL	1,410.6	1,406.3	1,407.7	+ .3	+ .2										
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.7	10.4	11.5	+ 3.0	- 6.9										
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	75.4	73.9	82.7	+ 2.1	- 8.8										
MANUFACTURING	602.4	598.7	606.8	+ .6	- .7										
DURABLE GOODS	458.2	456.3	456.2	+ .4	+ .4	91.43	89.97	40.2	39.9	40.99					
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.0	9.6	10.8	+ 3.6	- 7.6	93.20	91.29	39.9	39.6	86.86					
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	22.1	21.3	22.1	+ 4.0	+ .4	67.94	68.09	41.9	42.2	66.24					
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	26.0	25.0	25.2	+ 4.2	+ 3.2	70.85	70.39	40.4	40.6	69.13					
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	99.6	99.9	99.3	- .3	+ .3	84.69	82.17	40.2	39.7	80.00					
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	62.3	62.6	61.1	- .5	+ 2.1	107.22	105.63	39.5	39.6	97.88					
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	43.3	43.6	45.0	- .7	- 4.0	115.05	112.55	39.5	39.4	102.87					
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	63.3	64.6	63.3	- 2.1	- .1	92.10	87.78	40.9	39.7	82.60					
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	71.1	70.4	74.3	+ 1.0	- 4.3	89.17	89.21	39.0	39.6	91.78					
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	38.8	37.0	39.6	+ 4.9	- 2.1	84.92	82.32	40.4	39.4	79.60					
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	103.9	104.2	95.7	- .2	+ 8.6	99.19	96.89	39.5	39.2	89.68					
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	64.1	64.7	58.3	- 1.0	+ 9.9	98.69	96.14	39.2	39.0	85.59					
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	19.0	17.8	20.5	+ 6.9	- 7.3	84.45	78.35	41.3	38.5	79.18					
NONDURABLE GOODS	144.2	142.4	150.6	+ .9	- 4.2	85.53	85.54	40.9	41.0	79.09					
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.4	41.4	46.1	+ 2.2	- 8.1	81.90	84.06	41.8	42.6	73.80					
CANNING AND PRESERVING	6.1	4.6	8.7	+33.6	-29.8	54.11	61.36	38.9	40.1	46.54					
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.8	14.5	16.3	+ 2.4	- 9.4	51.65	51.59	37.3	37.3	49.18					
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.6	10.6	10.8	- .1	- 1.8	84.98	79.58	42.7	41.0	72.75					
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.4	21.0	20.4	+ 1.7	+ 4.4	95.65	95.13	40.9	40.6	92.39					
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.7	23.4	24.7	+ 1.1	- 4.2	96.52	97.23	42.0	42.1	89.60					
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.6	13.6	13.7	- .3	- 1.3	113.71	112.15	40.1	39.9	112.47					
RUBBER PRODUCTS	14.6	14.6	15.3	- .1	- 4.5	88.82	86.82	40.2	40.2	82.84					
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.3	3.3	3.2	+ 1.1	+ 3.6	53.94	56.61	40.0	41.8	50.08					
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	102.1	102.1	101.3	+ .1	+ .8										
TRANSPORTATION	66.9	66.8	66.6	+ .1	+ .4										
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.4	23.4	23.2	- .2	+ .9										
COMMUNICATION	18.9	18.9	18.6	- .1	+ 1.3										
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.4	16.4	16.1	+ .1	+ 1.8										
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	303.1	302.6	298.2	+ .2	+ 1.6										
WHOLESALE TRADE	66.3	66.1	64.6	+ .3	+ 2.7										
RETAIL TRADE	236.8	236.5	233.6	+ .1	+ 1.4										
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	53.3	53.1	51.1	+ .2	+ 1.2										
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	109.6	109.9	107.1	- .3	+ 2.3										
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	153.9	155.6	149.1	- 1.1	+ 3.3										

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL.

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INDIANA

Employment Statistics

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Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

September

1957

Nonfarm employment increased slightly from August to an estimated 1,414,800 at mid-September. Nonmanufacturing employment rose enough to more than offset losses in manufacturing. A few manufacturing industries experienced sharp gains but many showed losses. The larger decreases resulted from temporary suspension of production at several large plants.

Many auto assembly and parts plants shut down during part of the month to retool for 1958 models. Several other transportation equipment plants closed to take inventory or were involved in labor disputes. Model changes and inventory reduction led to large layoffs in the refrigerator segment of the machinery industry. Electrical machinery employment increased substantially due to demand for radios, and automobile electrical equipment. Production of auto parts as a necessary forerunner to making 1958 cars also caused production increases in parts plants classified in the fabricated metals industry but reductions at plants making structural metal forms resulted in a net loss. Primary metals employment dropped slightly when many temporary employees returned to school.

Preparation for new auto models also carried over into the nondurable industries as the rubber industry increased output to supply needs for automotive mechanical rubber products. However, other increases were unrelated to the auto industry. Food employment rose to its annual peak as canning activity hit its seasonal high. A much smaller yield of tomatoes held employment in seasonal canning nearly 3,000 below last year. Employment in the chemical industry showed little change when opposite trends counteracted each other. One large plant prepared to cease operations but gains in medical and fertilizer firms offset most of the loss.

Retail stores continued their pre-Christmas build-up causing the largest increase in nonmanufacturing. Mining increased seasonally as some miners returned to work. The construction; transportation, communication, public utilities; and finance, insurance, real estate divisions all had seasonal drops. Service employment felt the effects of reopened schools and amusement places. School reopening also pushed government employment upward more than offsetting release of summer workers by many local communities and general staff reductions in federal establishments.

Reports of wage rate increases were frequent on an individual establishment basis again this month. Overtime rose in many factories - even in some that suspended production for model changes. On the other hand, temporary attachment of relatively low hourly rated canning employees to the active labor force tended to offset these gains, holding the increase in average weekly wages to a mere 48 cents.

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA
BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
September 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			% OF CHANGE FROM:			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS				AVERAGE HOURS WORKED				AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO		CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	
TOTAL	1,414.8	1,412.4	1,424.2	+ .2	- .7		91.93	91.45	88.60		40.3	40.2	41.4		2.28	2.27	2.14	
MINING AND QUARRYING	10.9	10.7	11.4	+ 1.6	- 4.6		94.36	93.18	91.35		40.1	40.1	41.2		2.35	2.32	2.22	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	73.8	75.6	83.2	- 2.4	- 11.4		72.26	69.11	66.62		43.4	42.4	42.5		1.66	1.63	1.57	
MANUFACTURING	601.7	603.4	609.8	- .3	- 1.3		72.79	70.71	71.68		41.7	41.1	42.0		1.75	1.72	1.71	
DURABLE GOODS	449.3	458.8	451.8	- 2.1	- .6		84.70	84.42	82.36		40.1	40.1	40.4		2.11	2.11	2.04	
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	10.0	9.9	10.5	+ 1.2	- 4.4		106.26	107.89	104.78		38.6	39.6	41.2		2.75	2.72	2.54	
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	22.1	22.3	22.2	- .7	- .4		112.27	115.81	111.81		37.9	39.6	41.4		2.96	2.92	2.70	
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25.8	26.0	24.9	- .9	+ 3.6		94.86	92.35	89.19		41.3	41.1	41.6		2.30	2.25	2.14	
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	96.5	99.4	101.4	- .9	- 2.8		94.04	89.40	93.86		40.6	39.2	42.2		2.32	2.28	2.22	
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	61.6	62.2	62.9	- 1.0	- 2.0		85.23	84.07	81.74		40.7	40.4	40.8		2.09	2.08	2.00	
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	43.6	43.6	45.2	- 2.7	- 3.5		83.04	81.47	78.04		42.0	41.6	41.3		1.98	1.96	1.89	
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	61.7	63.5	63.0	+ 1.7	- 5.8		102.20	98.88	97.04		39.9	39.6	40.3		2.56	2.50	2.41	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	72.6	71.4	77.1	+ 1.4	- 5.8		103.83	99.03	95.62		40.2	39.6	39.8		2.58	2.50	2.40	
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	39.2	38.7	41.6	- 7.6	+ 4.6		81.00	83.82	79.67		39.4	41.1	40.6		2.06	2.04	1.96	
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	96.0	103.8	87.7	- 12.6	+ 3		84.60	85.70	80.54		41.0	40.9	42.2		2.06	2.10	1.91	
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	56.8	64.1	51.6	+ 5.4	- 3.6		76.46	81.50	75.21		41.6	41.5	45.9		1.84	1.96	1.64	
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.9	18.8	20.0	+ 17.6	- 17.4		50.37	51.85	61.54		39.4	37.0	51.4		1.28	1.40	1.20	
NONDURABLE GOODS	152.4	144.6	158.0	- 1.2	- 9.9		51.69	51.68	50.15		36.9	37.5	37.0		1.40	1.38	1.36	
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	49.9	42.5	53.9	+ 1.0	+ .5		82.60	83.83	78.77		42.2	42.4	42.4		1.96	1.98	1.86	
CANNING AND PRESERVING	13.5	6.2	16.4	- .4	+ 4.3		95.92	96.01	94.75		40.6	40.8	41.0		2.36	2.35	2.31	
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.6	14.8	16.2	- .5	- 4.9		99.14	96.73	88.41		42.7	41.9	40.3		2.32	2.31	2.19	
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	10.7	10.6	10.6	- .1	+ .3		114.26	113.75	114.81		39.7	40.2	42.2		2.88	2.83	2.72	
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.3	21.3	24.7	+ 4.6	- .3		96.14	91.32	87.13		42.5	41.0	41.1		2.26	2.23	2.12	
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.5	23.6	24.7	- 2.6	+ 6.0		52.68	53.94	48.79		38.9	40.0	37.3		1.35	1.35	1.31	
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	13.6	13.6	13.6	- .5	- 1.3													
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.6	14.9	15.7	- .3	- 1.3													
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.3	3.0	- .7	- .3													
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	101.7	102.3	101.8	- .3	- 1.3													
TRANSPORTATION	66.9	67.0	67.7	- .3	- 1.3													
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	23.5	23.5	23.5	- .7	+ 2.6													
COMMUNICATION	18.7	18.9	18.3	- 1.4	+ 2.1													
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	16.1	16.4	15.8	+ .9	+ 1.8													
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	306.4	303.6	301.0	- .2	+ 2.2													
WHOLESALE TRADE	66.3	66.4	64.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.7													
RETAIL TRADE	240.1	237.2	236.1	- 1.4	+ 4.0													
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	52.5	53.3	50.5	+ 2.2	+ 2.0													
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	112.0	109.6	109.8	+ 1.2	- .5													
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	155.8	153.9	156.6															

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES INCLUDE ALL FULL AND PART-TIME WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY DURING THE PAY PERIOD ENDING NEAREST THE 15TH OF THE MONTH. NOT INCLUDED ARE PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS AND ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL. HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES ARE PREPARED FOR PRODUCTION AND RELATED WORKERS ONLY. CURRENT MONTH ESTIMATES ARE CHANGED IF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS RECEIVED.

* INCLUDES ORDNANCE, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS, MODELS AND PATTERNS, PLASTICS PRODUCTS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, JEWELRY AND MORTICIANS' GOODS.



INDIANA

Employment Statistics

Research and Statistics Section
Indiana Employment Security Division
141 South Meridian Street
Indianapolis 25, Indiana

December

1957

Temporary help hired for Christmas trade failed to offset slipping factory employment and regular seasonal decreases bringing total nonfarm employment down to 1,412,100 which was 1,600 below November and 27,400 below the year ago figure. Manufacturing dropped 10,700 workers from November, the largest November to December loss since 1953. Along with this decrease of factory employment, the average workweek for production workers shortened to 39.3 hours, a decrease of .4 hour since last month and 2.2 hours since last year. Reduced overtime caused about one half of the over-the-year loss and a large part of the over-the-month decrease.

The impact of Christmas trade pushed nonmanufacturing employment upward although losses occurred in the construction and transportation industries. Gains in retail and government were about normal for the holiday season and about equal to the 1956 experience. Most of the drop in construction can be attributed to the onset of colder weather; the downtrend in transportation to secondary effects of reduced production at many factories.

Production cutbacks in both auto and aircraft plants led to a drop of 2,500 in the transportation equipment industry -- the largest single-industry decrease in manufacturing. These plants also reduced overtime hours and as a result both weekly hours and weekly earnings shrank. Steel mills continued to lose ground employment-wise and in hours worked as demand continued to slide. Seasonal factors, a bit earlier this year than last, caused most of the electrical machinery loss when radio and tv plants laid off workers.

In the radio and tv industry, an increase in the proportion of lower paid workers counterbalanced increased overtime leaving earnings practically unchanged from last month. The furniture industry experienced a typical December loss caused by the change of models which precedes the annual Chicago and New York furniture shows.

Nondurable manufacturing employment slipped downward by 2,500 with more than half the loss due to usual seasonal adjustments in the food industry. The other losses were scattered among the remaining nondurable industries except for printing which had a tiny gain due to year end business.

* Your name has been placed on our mailing list for the Indiana Labor Market *
* Letter if it was not already on the list. This release, Indiana Employment *
* Statistics, will be discontinued and the tables and information incorporated *
* into the Letter. If you fail to receive a copy of the Indiana Labor Market *
* Letter please let us know. *

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIANA

BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS

December 1957

INDUSTRY	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT			HOURS AND GROSS EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS					
	CURRENT MONTH (THOUS.)	ONE MONTH AGO (THOUS.)	ONE YEAR AGO (THOUS.)	% OF CHANGE FROM:		AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS		AVERAGE HOURS WORKED	
				ONE MO. AGO	ONE YR. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE MO. AGO	CURRENT MONTH	ONE YR. AGO
TOTAL	1,412.1	1,413.7	1,439.5	- .1	- 1.9				
MINING AND QUARRYING	9.9	10.1	10.5	- 2.6	- 5.9				
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	73.1	76.6	69.3	- 4.5	+ 5.5				
MANUFACTURING	584.7	595.4	619.7	- 1.8	- 5.7	90.51	91.56	39.3	41.5
DURABLE GOODS	443.9	452.2	474.9	- 1.8	- 6.5	91.51	93.02	38.9	41.6
LUMBER & WOOD PROD. EXC. FURN.	9.5	9.7	9.9	- 1.5	- 3.5	70.26	66.11	41.8	43.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	20.3	21.3	21.4	- 4.6	- 5.1	68.87	68.58	39.8	41.5
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	23.1	23.9	23.9	- 3.3	- 3.2	83.22	82.52	39.1	40.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	95.2	96.1	101.6	- 9.4	- 6.3	101.16	103.59	37.5	41.1
STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS	59.3	60.1	62.8	- 1.4	- 5.7	105.57	109.19	36.9	40.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	44.8	45.7	47.2	- 1.9	- 5.0	91.81	95.59	40.0	41.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	59.8	60.1	65.5	- .5	- 8.7	90.21	90.68	39.0	43.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	71.2	72.3	79.1	- 1.5	- 9.9	83.11	82.45	39.3	41.3
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	37.4	38.6	41.5	- 3.2	- 9.8	78.59	78.35	39.6	40.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	101.9	104.4	106.0	- 2.5	- 3.9	99.12	103.01	38.9	41.6
MOTOR VEHICLES AND EQUIP.	67.3	68.5	67.6	- 1.6	- .4	98.61	105.06	38.7	41.6
OTHER DURABLE GOODS*	18.0	18.7	20.3	- 3.8	- 11.5	82.09	81.78	39.8	40.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	140.8	143.3	144.9	- 1.7	- 2.8	87.18	86.71	40.7	41.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	39.4	40.6	40.2	- 3.1	- 2.1	86.51	84.67	41.8	41.9
CANNING AND PRESERVING	3.8	4.1	3.8	- 6.8	- 1.3	64.29	60.36	36.7	39.5
APPAREL AND TEXTILE MILL PROD.	14.5	14.8	15.3	- 1.8	- 4.9	50.62	51.04	35.8	37.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	11.1	11.1	11.1	- .4	- .5	82.89	80.01	41.3	41.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	21.1	21.0	20.8	+ .4	+ 1.5	97.24	96.10	40.8	41.2
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23.5	23.9	25.2	- 1.8	- 6.9	98.49	98.50	42.0	42.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	12.3	12.6	12.7	- 2.6	- 3.5	114.11	115.62	40.1	41.5
RUBBER PRODUCTS	15.7	16.0	16.4	- 1.4	- 3.7	91.68	93.62	41.1	41.4
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.2	+ 1.1	+ .3	53.36	53.48	39.3	42.2
TRANSP., COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	97.3	98.8	101.2	- 1.5	- 3.9				
TRANSPORTATION	63.3	64.6	67.5	- 2.0	- 6.2				
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	22.5	23.1	23.4	- 2.3	- 3.7				
COMMUNICATION	18.3	18.4	18.2	- .7	+ .7				
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	15.7	15.7	15.6	- .4	+ .8				
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	315.1	306.0	313.4	+ 3.0	+ .5				
WHOLESALE TRADE	65.1	65.3	64.6	- .3	+ .9				
RETAIL TRADE	249.9	240.7	248.8	+ 3.8	+ .4				
FINANCE, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE	50.6	50.8	49.7	- .4	+ 1.8				
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	112.7	113.4	111.4	- .7	+ 1.1				
GOVERNMENT (INCL. PUBLIC SCHOOLS)	168.7	162.6	164.1	+ 3.8	+ 2.8				

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